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Postwar Trends in Veterinary Practice and Research

GEORGE H. HART, V.M.D., M.D.
Davis, California

WE LIVE in a changing world. We work in the broad field of biology, the science of life, the branch of knowledge which treats of organisms, animal and plant. Veterinary art holds an important place in our service along with science.

In this broad field in which we serve, progress does not develop on an even keel. Like other things on this planet, action is followed by reaction. What at one time appears to be a great discovery later finds its niche in the general scheme of things and usually fits inconspicuously into its proper place of relative unimportance. Biology has too many variables and too small numbers to be an exact science. To date, its various ramifications have been attacked qualitatively but now the attack is changing to quantitative methods which will bring it nearer to exact science standards. Even the physical sciences which were regarded as dealing with fixed laws of nature that had been operating over the eons of time, only awaiting understanding by the human brain, have had marked upheavals in recent years. If the so-called "fixed laws" of a

generation ago did their part as stepping stones for the present concepts, they did that part well. Chemistry and physics, epochal advances in our generation, prove the point.

PLANT AND ANIMAL IMMUNES

On the other hand, new concepts are the atoms of progress even though ultimately they be in a relatively inconspicuous niche. The whole philosophy of disease control is involved in these swirling currents of thought. Is it better to have an animal population free from disease and highly susceptible or to have permanent incidence with com-

parative immunity? How is immunity to be attained—by natural exposure, artificial immunization or by hereditary selection? Populations are not completely exterminated by devastating plagues because a percentage of natural immunity in varying degrees, up to complete resistance, usually exists in all species against any parasite no matter how virulent. These survivors are the natural hereditary immunes. Great progress in the development of such strains within species has been made in plant life. Rust- and smut-resistant cereals are examples of economic importance. Promise can now be made of future limited possibilities, extending the



Dr. George H. Hart addresses the War Conference at the dinner session.

Presented before the war conference and eightieth annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25-26, 1943.

From the Division of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture, University of California.

principles involved to animal life. Even such resistance, desirable as it is, may ultimately defeat its purpose at least partially. With no incidence and thereby lack of exposure, nonresistant strains from chance gene combinations or through mutations may survive and again produce high susceptibility in a part of the population.

EARLY DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS COUNTRY

It is today a far cry from that day in 1868 when President Andrew D. White of Cornell University, on boarding the boat at New York for Europe, was admonished by Ezra Cornell, the founder, to "Bring back a horse doctor with you." This resulted in James Law, the great veterinary sanitarian of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, of Edinburgh, being added to the staff at Cornell. Horse specialists were really needed in those days because the equine species had reached the zenith of its importance in the affairs of man. The art of veterinary medicine was a human necessity and had been supplied by self-made men without didactic training, licentiates, the preceptor schools, and private veterinary colleges. Smith in Ontario, Lautard in New York and Hughes and McKillip in Chicago were leaders in the development of this important phase of veterinary medicine in this country. McEachran of Canada also should be mentioned as the first to establish quarantines against foreign plagues.

The older members of this association have seen veterinarians congregated in cities specializing in horse practice, then dispersed to the country for work on meat and dairy animals and now recongregated in cities in small animal practice. The latter deserve much credit for building up a great body of knowledge on the pet animal species having some applications to other species, including human beings, with little help from publicly supported research. Stader's bone fracture technique is an example. This has broadened the scope of our service and the value of the dog, as represented by its seeing-eye service to the blind, military service, activity in sports, and friendship for mankind, is beyond monetary estimation. These and other changes have not relieved our responsibilities but rather have added to them.

Even before the turn of the century, veterinary medicine was presenting problems in science worthy of the steel of the most highly trained. Men to tackle them were not wanting even though they had to be recruited from basic science groups. They placed the United States Bureau of Animal Industry at the zenith of scientific attainment. The discoveries of Theobald Smith in Texas fever, tuberculosis, and brucellosis; Charles Wardell Stiles and Brayton Ransom in veterinary parasitology; and E. M. De Schweinitz and Marion Dorset in biochemistry, are outstanding examples.

It is of interest here to note the passing of that world famous biochemist, Otto Folin of Harvard, in 1934. At the time he completed his training at Chicago in 1898, after spending two years abroad, the subject of biochemistry was so little appreciated in this country that he could not obtain a position. After one year, he accepted an appointment in analytical chemistry at West Virginia University. In 1907, he was appointed to the first chair of biological chemistry in the Medical School, Harvard University. Nevertheless, the United States Bureau of Animal Industry had been organized so soundly that the biochemic laboratory had been in operation for eight years when Folin finished his training and had become the biochemic division two years previously on July 1, 1896. In it, the filterable virus of hog cholera was discovered. Theobald Smith was personally responsible for the biochemic laboratory because he believed that the intricate problems of immunity could be solved only by coupling chemical studies with those in pathology and bacteriology. *

D. E. Salmon has credit for the beginning of the zoological division in his appointment of Zoologist Stiles in 1891. Prior to this, Veterinarian Cooper Curtice, appointed in 1886, had contributed highly important facts to the knowledge of parasites. Salmon appreciated the science of veterinary medicine as did Pearson, dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, and Moore, dean of the New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University, all three of whom were students of James Law at Cornell. Law thus exercised a profound influence on the development of veterinary medicine in this country and was

regularly consulted by his remarkable pupil, Salmon, from the latter's Washington headquarters.

So veterinary medicine in this country was wisely founded on science and veterinary art and both have become of great importance in animal well-being and its relation to human welfare.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE PROFESSION

In the forty-three years of this century we have seen veterinary medicine branch out in a manner that might be likened to the branching out of anatomy in the basic science field over a much longer period of time. Thus, the sound basis of anatomy as a science developed by Andreas Vesalius, Belgian anatomist in the sixteenth century, has had split off from it, as knowledge developed, the sciences of histology, physiology, pathology, biochemistry, nutrition, genetics, endocrinology, and cytology—structure and function thus being combined into a group of sciences.

In somewhat similar manner veterinary medicine, in comparatively very few years, has developed fields so varied as to be difficult to classify. It covers the abnormalities in the domestic and various wild animal species, public health, bacteriology, epizootiology, pathology, problems in land utilization, etc., thus embracing science, applied science, and veterinary art.

Now such a structure must continue to dip into the wells of pure science for training and discovery which maintains virility. Failure to fully appreciate this, coupled with other exigencies and possibly a feeling that we had become of age and were, therefore, self-sufficient, caused our prestige to wane in some important quarters. Merging of the biochemical and pathological divisions of the Bureau of Animal Industry and, too frequently, the teaching of science courses by faculty members with only veterinary training, are cases in point.

The epochal work of Speeman in the elucidation of cell differentiation in embryonal life has its application in the well-being of domestic animals. In embryonal development, there is a change from lability to finality in all the cells. Apparently, vitamin A is needed for differentiation of eye structures before finality is reached. This is the best explanation for the birth of pigs without eyeballs when, at certain stages of gestation, the sow is brought to a low level

of vitamin A intake and storage, even though it is later supplied, as demonstrated by Hale of Texas.

Veterinary medicine is in the difficult position of having its roots in agriculture on the one hand and in public health on the other. This also has its advantages. Too many of our brilliant minds have been so highly trained in specialized fields that they are unable to visualize the overall picture. The statement is apropos that discoveries of our great scientists should always be subjected to lay judgment before being put into operation; otherwise, the world has nothing to fear so much as our great scientists. The difficulties in guiding its program, because of these ramifications, can be overcome only by specialization beyond the level of generalized training in the regular curriculum.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

This self-perpetuating body, limited to 250 members, is composed of the leading scientists in the nation. It was established during the Civil War by a charter granted by Congress and approved by President Lincoln in 1863. It is charged with the duty of giving aid without compensation to the Government on problems covering any subject of science or art. In World War I, it became very active and its present action body, the National Research Council, was established in 1916 under President Wilson. At the headquarters of these organizations, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington, D. C., elaborate facilities have been established with part of a \$5,000,000 bequest by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and here pure and applied science meet on common ground to discuss all manner of problems concerned with the nation's welfare. Their responsibilities increase with national stress and in the present crisis the Council has become a functioning organization of wide influence.

Three groups in the Division of Biology and Agriculture of the National Research Council are at present of particular interest to the veterinarian. These are the Food and Nutrition Board, the Committee on Animal Nutrition, and the Committee on Animal Health. The latter is the most recent addition to the group and brings veterinary medicine into the scope of this division's activity, although our association

has had representation for years on the Division of Medical Sciences of the Council.

The Committee on Animal Health has been organized during the present year and will function in close liaison with the Inter-Association Council, the chairman of which is a member of the Committee. The above three committees will have inter-related functions. Anything having to do with the well-being of our animal population may come under the purview of the Committee on Animal Health. This may include future trends in veterinary medicine and research. While the Committee has been organized under the stress of war, it may function most ably under peacetime conditions. Opportunity is granted here for our problems to be heard among this potent group of representatives of 85 learned societies, government scientific bureaus, research organizations, and members at large, numbering about 220 in all.

Recently, Biological Abstracts has established a special abstract edition, Section F, on Animal Production and Veterinary Science, which is further evidence of progress.

CONTEMPORARY VETERINARY TRAINING

Veterinary training has followed a pattern in this country laid down rather definitely by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and our association through its Committee on Education. In this training, stress has been laid on anatomy. It was the great mental discipline course of the curriculum. Then bacteriology, pathology, infectious diseases, veterinary medicine, etc., were presented in a way that was deserving because of their importance. The curriculum could be criticised for not giving the student a broad enough viewpoint regarding factors affecting the well-being of our domestic animals in the light of new bodies of knowledge that are being rapidly developed in our time.

This may be explained by the fact that bacteriology, a new science, was virile during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the beginning of this one when the teaching program had its inception. Nutrition was stagnant and genetics had not been recognized. Pasteur started bacteriology on a record of accomplishment that has extended for more than two generations beyond his death. It is now fitting into its niche in the general scheme of things.

GENETICS DISCOVERED

Genetics was discovered in 1865 by Gregor Mendel, an Austrian monk, working with tall and dwarf peas in the cloistered gardens of the monastery. Thirty-five years elapsed before it was recognized that he had discovered the universal laws of inheritance in plants and animals now known as the Mendelian law. In 1900, when his work was rediscovered by Correns, von Tschermark and de Vries, genetics had its birth.

We now know that inguinal and umbilical hernias, and overshot and undershot jaws are hereditary, that a host of lethal factors and many nonlethal but economically important defects are so transmitted. On the opposite side, some of the conditions, including spavin, ringbone, and navicular disease, named in the stallion-registration laws preventing animals with these conditions from standing at public service, probably are not hereditary, although definite proof does not exist. As often stated by Maurice Hall, much evidence exists that those things generally believed to be true, and particularly if believed to be true for a very long time, are generally not true. The progress of modern science is based on demonstrating this.

GENETICS IN CERTAIN NEOPLASTIC DISEASES

To cope with such problems, the future practitioner must understand the principles of genetics. It is a virile science, and its body of knowledge is growing rapidly. It will, in time, markedly change animal breeding programs as we know them today. Animal breeding is largely in a state of stagnation with confusion regarding hereditary and environmental factors. Thus, good feeding and management practices may make poor animals look "good" and the reverse may make good ones look mediocre or worse. Leaders in animal husbandry need the support of an informed personnel in veterinary medicine to aid them in overcoming the inertia of those satisfied with the great limitations of the *status quo* in this important phase of the livestock industry. The gap between purebred and commercial producer interests is still too wide and needs to be bridged. Modifications in show-yard practices and breed-association management are needed to bring this about.

A host of factors brought nutrition out of stagnation but Gowland Hopkins of Cambridge University is usually given credit for ushering in the new viewpoint when, in 1906, he stated that "No animal can live upon a mixture of pure protein, fat and carbohydrate and even when the necessary inorganic material is carefully supplied the animal still cannot flourish."

This ushered in the vitamin era and we recognize how nutrition-conscious the people of the world are today. A great new body of nutrition knowledge has been developed. Nutrition is the most important factor in the production of our livestock. It is of extreme importance in their continuous growth and well-being. Numerous syndromes of deficiencies have been established. Losses from failure to recognize the latter may be greater than from disease. We want to produce livestock as economically as possible rather than depend too much on tariff walls to stave off foreign competition. Maintaining the principle of continuous growth is basic to such a goal.

In the Southwest and Pacific Coast ranges during the dry season, and on many eastern pasture lands during the summer season, animals are allowed to lose weight seriously. Efficiency requires continuous production; feeding for maintenance only, or less than maintenance, does not accomplish this. Reproduction and percentage calf crop and lamb crop are involved in the principle.

Veterinarians as a group are not familiar with this knowledge. They recognize quite well a nutritional condition from an infectious or sporadic condition. Then, too frequently, they usually tell the client one of two things—"too much protein in the feed", or "give them bone meal", both of which are usually wrong. It is important for the veterinarian to have sufficient knowledge of nutrition to know how to supplement local feeds and maintain the principle of continuous growth and normal reproduction in all species of livestock. He should also know species variations in requirements for secondary dietary essentials, and the syndrome of their deficiency.

ALLIED INTERESTS

The mutual interests of the veterinary profession and the medical groups have been recognized fully for years. Milk and meat

inspection bring those so engaged in close touch with health officials.

New knowledge is constantly revealing the importance of wild and domestic animal life as reservoirs of disease affecting the human family. The practical elimination of bone and glandular tuberculosis in children following the successful bovine tuberculosis-control campaign has impressed lay and scientific groups in a profound manner.

The development, rank of the personnel and service of the Veterinary Corps as a part of the larger Medical Department in the United States Army, rather than as a separate unit, has proved that the efforts of this association twenty-seven years ago in helping to bring this about, were constructive. All evidence indicates that interests of the groups will become closer and closer as time makes possible the greater recognition of the advantages to be attained.

In addition, there have been developing strong, virile groups in the animal production side of agriculture. They compose the American Society of Animal Production, the American Dairy Science Association and the Poultry Science Association. These relatively small, modest associations carry great responsibilities on the production side in breeding, feeding, and management. Each of them publishes a periodical and they carry on their activities and deliberations, in the main, independently of each other. Their combined influence would be increased and progress hastened were greater liaison established. The Inter-Association Council may become a factor in accomplishing this relationship. Within these societies are highly trained men, the peers of any in scientific groups, and their accomplishments are legion. They have something to offer and their co-operation is needed in veterinary training and research.

Basic to veterinary medicine, as an applied science, are various scientific fields important in veterinary training and co-operative research. Among these are zoölogy, botany, biochemistry, etc. Men in these fields often feel that unfamiliarity with our problems precludes their advising us and many of them are diffident and reserved outside their immediate fields. However, the old idea of science for science's sake with the expectation that it may have no practical application is not heard of so

much in the present stress of global war. Even in some supposed ivory towers it has become recognized that the fields of zoölogy and botany lie partly in agriculture.

Combinations of experts from the above groups will be necessary for what I am going to call group attack on problems. This is different from group medicine where a variety of medical specialists collectively consult over the patient to make a diagnosis. Group attack in agriculture refers to a number of specialists in different fields working collectively to study deviations from the normal in mass groups of animals or plants. It has been utilized to a greater degree on plant life than with animal life. The Division of Veterinary Medicine of the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, deserves special mention in developing this procedure although others could be cited. They have followed quite closely the practices of the plant groups. In the study of deficiency diseases in cattle, they coöperated with the dairy husbandry and biochemistry departments; in histamine shock in horses, they coöperated with the physiology department in the medical school. At present, three divisions in the College of Agriculture are attacking bovine mastitis, and three divisions have teamed up on deficiency diseases of the equine species. Group attack is being made on wild life problems with the departments of zoölogy and bacteriology in the medical school.

Thus, in deviation from the normal in animal life, a diagnosis may only be reached with reasonable assurance if all possible genetic, nutritional, parasitological, bacteriological and other environmental and management practices are given due consideration.

FUTURE TRAINING

This is a large country. Various sections have their own individual problems. The North tries to settle the southern Negro problem, the East tells the Pacific Coast how to handle the Japanese. Washington issues blanket directions for all parts of the country to proceed in exactly the same manner. None of these work satisfactorily and it is high time that we recognize that actual experience with the problem is necessary for solution. Areas can, therefore, best handle their own problems.

So in a lesser degree with the broad

ramifications of veterinary medicine. These cannot best be guided by a single pattern made too exacting. If one veterinary college is closely associated with a great medical center, it is logical that that college should lay stress on those specialities having to do with public health. Such a college being in a densely populated urban community will also specialize in pet-animal diseases.

Another college located in a rural agricultural area has opportunity for special training and research on problems with meat and dairy animals. Wild life presents a variety of problems to which veterinary medicine can offer worth-while contributions where opportunity offers.

Production and educational interests which have given real thought to the problem are in general agreement that, following high school, five years should be sufficient time in which to properly train a veterinarian to enter general practice and many official salaried positions. The present accelerated program would do this in less time.

It will be advantageous, in those institutions where opportunity offers, for veterinary students to obtain their basic science courses as much as possible in classes with agricultural, general science, or medical students, as the case may be. Courses in subjects where great bodies of knowledge pertinent to animal production have been developed should be included in the curriculum. Particular reference is made to genetics, nutrition, and biochemistry. This can be done only by limiting the time and units per semester that have been allotted to the older established courses, particularly anatomy.

Selection of students on scholastic ability, background, personality, and other qualifications is desirable but it would be well if this could be postponed until the end of the second or third college year. Students not selected should have been so directed as to be able to proceed for the bachelor of science degree in animal husbandry or an allied major, and veterinary students should also be able without loss of time to obtain the B. S. in animal husbandry at the end of four years of college work. This would place the veterinary degree beyond the baccalaureate degree and in the graduate school where it belongs. At the same time, students having the veterinary degree but

desiring to continue in research or specialized training in some phase of the science of veterinary medicine should proceed for an additional two years for the Ph. D. degree.

PRACTITIONERS AND OFFICIAL VETERINARIANS

With broadening general responsibilities, time has greatly increased the number of salaried positions. Federal, state, county and local governments have increasingly created positions for men with this training. Private industry also has been no small factor, including dairy and creamery interests, meat packing, biologics, publications, livestock production enterprises, artificial insemination groups, wildlife management, and others. As a result, the practitioners and the salaried group are nearly equal in numbers. This is a matter of some concern because, despite developments, service in some respects is not up to the level which an enlightened livestock industry and the public welfare has the right to expect. Some sections of the country, large in geographical area or animal numbers, or both, are practically without veterinary service. Under these conditions, producers have been obliged to become their own veterinarians and doubtful practices, including the distribution and use of biological products, have resulted. Capable veterinary service giving value received does not need to worry over infringements.

We should not be jealous of demands upon us for endless repetition of simple routines which the laymen can learn to do equally well under supervision.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The practitioner is often unable to get the laboratory assistance which present knowledge makes necessary to increase his efficiency. It has been suggested that the federal government might increase its facilities in the various states. The mobile laboratory idea has been before the National Research Council Committee on Animal Health and conflicting viewpoints were presented. Opportunity might be developed for trying this out in a very large poultry district on the eastern shore of Maryland under the supervision of the state livestock sanitary authorities. The question was raised as to whether the practitioner might feel this to be a means of further remov-

ing poultry pathology from his practice. In this regard, it must be admitted that the individual or group cannot lose that which they have never had. The poultry industry has demonstrated its willingness to pay well for veterinary service that gives value received. In Petaluma, California, where a public poultry diagnostic laboratory has been in operation since 1920, two private practitioners also are operating almost full time on this species. Poultry are the most important animal population in the area, and the public laboratory has helped to have the value of avian veterinary service recognized.

In many cases, laboratory facilities are too far removed to get the advantage of the practitioner's observations, the right material for examination, or prepared in the proper manner. Biochemical specimens may be more important than bacteriological ones. Working independently results in partial or negative findings in obscure conditions and the producer is the loser. The practitioner should be the key man where group assistance becomes necessary. A part of his value should be in knowing when, where, and how to get help. He is in the best position to carry through recommendations to be reached in the study. If he delays calling in assistance, the livestock man, nervous under the losses involved, often does so without consulting him.

SOCIALIZED MEDICINE

Today we hear a great deal about socialized medicine. Lay groups feeling that the public, particularly the middle classes, cannot afford medical costs brings about such a spectacle as the Government bringing suit against the American Medical Association as a monopoly. With free enterprise in jeopardy in this country, it behooves the profession as a whole to consider service ahead of personal gain. Money is not the only reward by which to measure the abundant life. The veneration and esteem which some modest practitioners, little known outside their immediate communities, enjoy as evidenced by eulogies at their death is worth striving for.

The medical professions will do well to keep prominently before them the Hippocratic oath, their guiding star since before the beginning of the Christian era, in this hectic period of a troubled world.

History has shown in older European

countries that as economic pressure from congested populations increases, the demand for a combination of official veterinarian and practitioner increases.

Postwar problems loom large in this respect, particularly in Oriental countries. Prior to the Japanese attack on China, the Rockefeller Foundation was considering some modifications of their program in China. They have spent upwards of 100 million dollars in their medical program in that country. It has been facetiously stated that they have accomplished two results, first, to get the midwives to wash their hands before attending a parturient woman, and second, to stop the use of dried animal manure in bandaging the umbilical cord. This, of course, is an exaggeration. By reducing infant mortality, the danger of starvation during adolescence was increased. They, therefore, were considering a program involving animal husbandry and veterinary science to diversify agriculture, increase fertility of the soil, and better stabilize food supply. Dr. L. F. Chao, National Agricultural Research Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Chungking, China, is in this country now on a mission to initiate such a program. Dr. R. W. Phillips of the Division of Animal Husbandry, United States Bureau of Animal Industry, is now in China, and Dr. E. A. Tunnicliff of the Montana Veterinary Research Laboratory is about to go.

PROGRAM TO ELIMINATE STARVATION

Human endeavor has almost accomplished the abolition of slavery from the world and it would seem that attempts to abolish starvation would now be in order. This is involved in the basic causes of world war, the "have not" nations fighting the "have" nations for "lebensraum". Sir James Orr of the Rowett Research Institute in Aberdeen, Scotland, a leading world advocate of such a program, recently visited this country. In a Washington address before the Interdepartmental Nutrition Coöordinating Committee he stated: "In prewar days we produced or imported what could be sold at a profit and distribution of the more expensive foods was in accordance with purchasing power. Today, we produce and import the foods needed to feed the people and distribution is in accordance with physiological needs. . . . In the United States, according to the estimates of the Bureau of

Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture, increases of these protective foods, varying from 15 per cent in the case of some to 100 per cent in the case of others, are needed to bring the diet of all the people of the United States on a free-choice basis up to the optimum level." This quotation in substance is pertinent to our problem because it involves better and wider veterinary services.

The county veterinarian is a salaried official in some counties in this country. The service rendered varies from merely collecting the salary to the development of an elaborate organization as in Los Angeles County, California, where there is a budget of \$75,000 annually.

State meat inspection has great possibilities for expansion in the interests of public welfare. Only part-time inspection is needed in many small plants. Such men can use the remainder of their time as practitioners and thus give largely self-supporting veterinary service in many communities where it is now lacking. In California in 1942, there were seven federally inspected slaughter and processing establishments as compared to 400 under state inspection. The veterinarians allotted to small plants in country areas become part-time practitioners and fill a useful purpose, and develop their abilities.

While county government in this country is admitted to be somewhat obsolete, county veterinarians and even part-time state meat inspectors might be connected with a county health office where such exists—even to one of them being the county health officer. Determination of qualifications and confirmation of proposed candidates should be made by some central state authority before appointments are made. Definite duties should be assigned and required rather than to have any of these positions appear to be merely political plums. Larger communities may well consider having a veterinarian serve on the board of health.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I want to commend and repeat the thoughts of Isaiah Bowman, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, as expressed in his radio address on the program "For This We Fight". In effect, this in part stated that future science is not going to

help humanity solve its basic problems when it substitutes aluminum for steel or plastics for metals or reduces human death from a given disease 5 or 25 per cent. They do not point a way to better coöperative living. How shall we meet the simple fact of increasingly unequal population densities and standards of living? International procedures must be advanced, with a rational scientific program for the best use of land areas. In councils to bring this about, the veterinarian has a place as well as in its permanent operation.

A great variety of postwar panaceas are widely discussed these days, and native populations in occupied foreign lands are being debauched by our lavish squandering of money and impractical idealism. The world is a long way from Utopia because of human frailties, and human nature is not affected by generations of education in the modern sense. It, therefore, behooves us in the proposed world uplift program to be sure to give adequate attention to our home problems.

Clear and unified thinking can be re-established by setting our own house in order. Let each of us do his every day job well considering both his own and the public interest. Our associations can not make up for individual or group shortcomings.

Lastly, remember that we are servants of the livestock industry, not directors of it, exploiters upon it, or laggards in meeting its needs. We may be obliged to antagonize the industry at times in our service; if so, let us do it fearlessly as in this way we may be doing it the greatest service.

The Medical Corps of the Army has parachute jumpers, ski runners, and jungle woodsmen. Where, in World War I the wounded were taken to the hospital, now the hospital is taken to them, *Science Digest* declares.

The extensive use of cavalry is reported to have been an important factor in the recent Russian victories.

The *National Grange* recommends a homing pigeon instead of an eagle on the coins of the realm.

It Might Have Been Foot-and-Mouth Disease—But Wasn't

An outbreak of disease in hogs, having symptoms closely resembling those of both foot-and-mouth disease and vesicular exanthema, appeared during August in a large anti-hog-cholera serum plant in Kansas City, Kan. It proved to be vesicular stomatitis instead. Vigilance and prompt action by a Bureau of Animal Industry veterinarian, Dr. E. L. Mundell, enabled authorities to take prompt action and establish a definite diagnosis.

In the outbreak, the origin of which is unknown, the first symptoms were high temperature and lameness. Blisters soon appeared involving usually the feet but in some cases the snouts of hogs also. The late Dr. F. A. Imler, inspector-in-charge of virus-serum control in the Kansas City area, was notified as soon as the first suspicious symptoms were noted; after examining some of the hogs, he immediately notified Washington headquarters of the Bureau of Animal Industry, which arranged for differential diagnostic tests to be made.

Vesicular stomatitis affects mainly horses and sometimes cattle, but no previous natural cases of the disease in swine are on record, although research workers have been able to produce, experimentally, lesions of the malady in swine. Circumstances for the diagnosis and control of the outbreak reported were unusually favorable as the establishment in question operates under federal supervision and a *veterinary inspector was on the job*. The importance of this combination is only too plain had the outbreak actually been foot-and-mouth disease.

All affected animals, together with those showing suspicious symptoms, were slaughtered as a control measure.

From USDA announcement dated Sept. 16, 1943.

The farm horse population of the United States has shrunk from 21,500,000 in 1915 to 9,750,000 now. With auto and tractor production cut down, the shortage becomes more and more acute in rural areas.—*Pathfinder*.

Friends are persons who stick together until debt do them part.—*National Grange*.

A Note on *Corynebacterium Pyogenes* as the Cause of Bovine Mastitis

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Corynebacterium pyogenes has been mentioned frequently as a cause of mastitis in cattle, yet relatively little information concerning this condition is contained in the American literature. Many cases of this infection have been studied and reported as pyogenic processes of the internal organs and associated with pneumonia, metritis, arthritis, and suppurative processes of the superficial tissues of cattle, sheep, and swine. However, work in this country dealing with the occurrence of this organism in the udder is quite limited. In 1924, Jorgenson found one case of mastitis caused by this bacterium. A few months earlier, Barnes (1923) reported that the organism was the principal secondary invader in the uterus following both abortion and normal parturition in a large dairy herd. In a number of instances, the infection localized later in the udder. Miller (1936) also mentioned udder infections as occurring occasionally in several herds under his observation. He described the appearance of the secretion as resembling that of scrambled eggs and stated that final loss of the quarter was due to abscess formation.

European reports indicate that the disease is much more prevalent there than in this country. The so-called summer mastitis in several foreign countries has been investigated by a number of workers. As early as 1910, von Ostertag and Weichel investigated an outbreak of mastitis and found that *C. pyogenes* was the causative organism in 90 per cent of the cases. Among the European workers, Rolle (1929) made a comprehensive report on the disease. Several others, including Ehrlich (1927), Klimmer and Haupt (1927), Mammen

The work reported in this paper was done under a cooperative agreement between the University of Maryland and the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

From the University of Maryland, College Park, Md. (Bean), and the Animal Disease Station, Bureau of Animal Industry, Beltsville, Md. (Miller and Heishman).

(1927), Karman (1928), and Seelmann and Bischoff (1929), studied the organism in detail and considered it to be the chief etiological factor in summer mastitis. In their work, attempts to produce the disease artificially proved unsuccessful, and they concluded that treatment and preventative measures in the form of various chemotherapeutic agents and autogenous bacterins were of little value. Somewhat in disagreement with the foregoing conclusions was the work of Pfeiler, Schlaak, and Thomsen (1927), Plasaj (1928), and Detlefsen (1935), who claimed success in treatment with an autogenous bacterin. In England, Minett, Stableforth, and Edwards (1929) described the disease as occurring usually in dry cows and heifers on pasture between the months of June and November.

In the present study, bacteriological examinations disclosed *C. pyogenes* infection in 23 quarters of 15 cows in 7 commercial dairy herds under our supervision. Contrary to the foreign reports, the infection had no particular seasonal incidence, in that the initial infection appeared during most months of the year. A further difference was that the infection occurred more frequently in lactating than in dry cows. At the time of examination, 12 cows were lactating, 2 were dry, and 1 heifer became infected shortly before calving. As mentioned by Jowett (1925), it was observed, however, that most of the infections occurred early in the lactation period. With the exception of the heifer, the animals were in their second to seventh lactation period. The cases appeared more or less sporadic, except in 1 herd where 6 cases occurred in the course of a year.

Culturally and morphologically, the organism compared rather closely with the description of *C. pyogenes* found in Bergey's *Manual of Determinative Bacteriology* and that given by Merchant, in 1935. Microscopically, the organisms appeared as small,

slender, gram-positive rods, often slightly curved, varying considerably in size, and with somewhat irregular staining characteristics. Growth on 5 per cent bovine blood agar, after forty-eight hours incubation, produced a small, pinpoint or dewdrop colony surrounded by a narrow but definite zone of beta hemolysis. The colonies, on longer standing, increased in size and became dry and opaque. Some difficulty was experienced in the cultivation of this organism on solid mediums not containing blood or serum. Litmus milk was acidified, coagulated, reduced, and partially peptonized in five days. Methylene blue milk coagulated and reduced. The pH in glucose ranged from 5.2 to 6.0. No acid was produced in sucrose, inulin, mannitol, rafinose, trehalose, and sorbitol, nor was aesculin or sodium hippurate split.

Clinical symptoms of the infection were variable, but certain pathological changes were noted which were of value in recognizing the disease in the field. The type of secretion obtained from the quarter was particularly characteristic. In most cases, a thick, purulent material was present. In the earlier stages, the secretion usually contained large flakes and clots and was watery in appearance. As the disease progressed, the secretion acquired a grey and often greenish yellow tinge and a very offensive and distinctive odor. The infection began usually with an acute attack which soon turned into a chronic, suppurative process. In some cases, the quarter was at first slightly swollen and edematous; then, as the condition progressed, the quarter gradually became markedly enlarged, until either the gland ruptured, or fistulous tracts developed through which purulent material was discharged. Of some significance, in the early stages of the infection, was a cordlike thickening in the upper part of the teat duct in several quarters. On palpation, somewhat later, nodular formations, varying in size, could be detected in the glandular tissue of most quarters.

Two cows in 1 herd showed systemic effects from the infection. For several days, these animals had elevated temperatures together with evidence of severe toxemia. The skin around the base of the udder showed a pronounced bluish discoloration. Upon rising, the animals were quite stiff, and joint involvement was noticeable for

some time. Following subsidence of the acute attack, the 2 hind quarters of 1 cow sloughed off completely, as shown in figure 1. The appearance of the healed udder of



Fig. 1—Udder immediately after sloughing of both hind quarters as a result of *Corynebacterium pyogenes* infection.

the other cow following sloughing of a quarter is shown in figure 2. According to the owner of this herd, 2 cows had died previously with identical symptoms.

Unfortunately, it was not possible to follow all the animals until termination of the condition, but it seems evident from these results that the affected quarters, with one exception, were permanently damaged and rendered useless for milk production. This 1 quarter developed an acute case of mastitis as a result of the infection and produced abnormal milk for a few days. Then the organisms disappeared from the quarter, and it has been producing apparently normal milk for nearly eight months. Of the 22 other quarters with *C. pyogenes* infection, 4 became infected during the dry period and secreted purulent material for some time, after which they dried up com-

pletely, leaving the quarters blind. Three more quarters sloughed off, and the remainder continued to secrete pus as long as they were under observation. Virtually all the animals with prolonged infections showed clinical evidence of the disease as indicated by emaciation and debilitation.

Since *C. pyogenes* occurs widely in nature and the mode of transmission is not known definitely, measures for controlling the in-

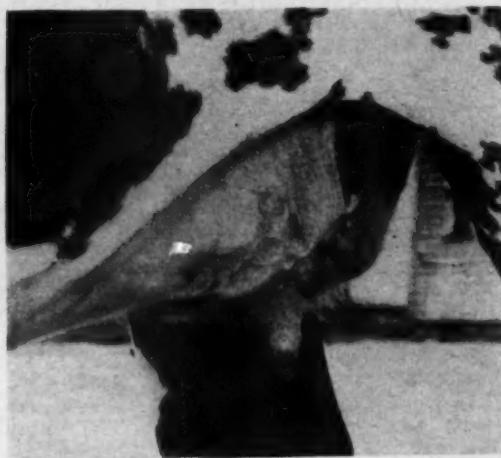


Fig. 2—Healed udder following sloughing of 1 quarter caused by *Corynebacterium pyogenes* infection.

fection have not yet been developed. However, elimination of any potential danger by the disposal of infected animals seems desirable. Use of certain chemotherapeutic agents in the treatment of some of these animals proved of no value. Several of the infected quarters were injected with emulsions of tyrothricin, dispersions of 5 per cent colloidal silver oxide, and 1 to 1,000 solutions of iodized mineral oil without noticeable improvement. In view of the fact that certain European workers have recommended the use of an autogenous bacterin as a prophylactic measure for this infection, 2 herds were vaccinated in this manner. One herd was inoculated about six months ago and the other two months ago. Although no new cases of mastitis from this source have developed in these herds and the results seem favorable, it is not possible to state definitely that any degree of resistance was established since the infection may have disappeared spontaneously. Unfortunately, no satisfactory serological tests are

available for the detection of antibodies in the blood stream.

SUMMARY

1) *Corynebacterium pyogenes* was found to be the cause of mastitis in 23 quarters of 15 cows in 7 commercial dairy herds.

2) The cultural characteristics of the organism agreed rather closely with those of *C. pyogenes* found in pyogenic infections of cattle, sheep, and swine.

3) The infection usually produced a chronic, suppurative type of mastitis which often resulted in permanent damage of the quarter.

4) There was no indication that treatment of the infection with chemotherapeutic agents was of any value.

5) Two herds were injected with an autogenous bacterin of *C. pyogenes*. No new cases have developed in these herds, but too few animals are involved and too short a time has elapsed to permit evaluation of this treatment.

The tragedy of the vitamin pill is that most people who can afford to buy them don't need them, and most of the people who need them most cannot afford to buy them.—*The Chicago Tribune*.



Publication Rules of the AVMA

Synonyms and Everyday Errors

"Tis human to err" is nowhere as true as in the use of words. There are so many words, so many orthodox meanings, so many idioms and fusions, so many colloquialisms, and such a flood of tolerated slang that the breast-beating critic strutting into the latitudinarian field of the professional writer is as sure to make a fool of himself as the talkative tourist in the Louvre. The narrow fringe of learning of the grammar-school R's may be taken too seriously. There are more words and combinations of them than the mind can hold and arrange in orderly tiers. Only Ignorance and Egotism boast of their knowledge of words. Elastic as the human mind is, Mental Capacity is but a limited storehouse. In all the stretch of time known as recorded history, humanity has watched its step more than its speech. Grand monarchies and their constituents followed uniform patterns in prosecuting their conquests and peacetime pursuits. Not so regarding speech. Each nation preserved its own tongue despite broken frontiers. No divine decree was ever as strictly enforced as Jehovah's command to the masons of Babel. The Confusion of Tongues is indeed a lasting reality. The world stayed polyglot. The wrecking of basic tongues has been so general among communities and small nations that international discourse had to be conducted in one of them, e.g. Greek, Latin, French. All efforts to recreate a universal language have failed. The speech of the Englishman and that of the North American are already different tongues. The trend is the springing up of spurious tongues from basic grammars. So apt are populations to develop their own language that books entitled *American English*, for example, have already been written. Some editions of Webster carry an addendum called *Americanisms*. In the sciences lies the only hope of preventing languages being dislocated beyond recognition. This being true, the alternative in our case is to preserve, if not possible to perfect, the tongue that Babylonian edict set aside for us, namely, English as the North American speaks it. A profession

builds its reputation, corrects its faults, and hides its iniquities by training its personnel to use good language. Incorrect speech is so ambient, and the aping habit of man so strong, that the guardians of vocal expression have a steady job keeping their respective languages from sinking below the level acceptable to the various branches of science.

At this point, let us understand one another before proceeding further with this *AVMA Style Book*. From the chattering of prehistoric times to the poetic beauty of the human voice in 1943, the art of vocal articulation has been man's most useful achievement. Along with the evolving complexities of human collectivism, there came the science of language—philology, a study unbounded. Language is not encapsulated. It conforms more to the behavior of a cancer. Its tendency is to decay at the center and to grow wild and hop from its periphery, entirely out of control and beyond the ken of the average human mind. Yet, paradoxically, everyone who has learned to spell, parse, punctuate, and pronounce, in addition to having digested some of the rudiments of syntax and rhetoric, appears to become a linguistic scholar ready to pounce upon his erring peers. This type of empirical practice starts at the sixth grade and never ceases unto the highest D's conferred by the conventional educational system, regardless of what particular science the D represents. The biologist, the physicist, the chemist, the pathologist, or the psychologist, who steps into the demesne of Literary Criticism, is like the coastal pedestrian who doesn't know his quicksand. He who will occasionally read good books in the study of usage acquires a healthy understanding of his own weaknesses in language and does not long remain unaware of the quackery reigning therein.

For our purpose, the point to heed is simply this: While making mental records or jotting down the mistakes of others, neglect naught to watch for your own errors, one by one as they crop out, and refrain from assuming the allure of the expert critic. *There ain't no such animal in*

our corral. Better to be a fairly good artisan than a poor architect. Follow the blueprints others have drawn.

A chapter on *Synonyms and Everyday Errors* is included herein for two seemingly logical reasons: (1) to portray the magnitude of good usage and (2) to furnish a handy reference between these covers. When the veterinarian takes pen in hand to write for publication, the following hints may be found useful. Only an unabridged dictionary could cover the whole subject. The following is but a brief discussion of the common words used in veterinary writing which are likely to be misused.

As a rule, the amateur (meaning us) quickly acquires the habit of looking for bigger words than he uses in conversation. The chase is for elongated, show-off polysyllables. The unpopularity of monosyllables is remarkable in view of their clear-cut meaning as compared with the rambling applications of longer words. There are pitfalls galore in synonyms. Note:

succumb for die	imperfection for flaw
affluent for rich	destroy for kill
destroy for kill	encounter for see or meet
strategy for plan	portion for part

and so on in endless file, without giving an iota of beauty or force to the finished product and generally to its detriment. There is neither need nor space to point out whereat each of these examples is not synonymous. Some of them, though commonly used, are not even near-synonyms in the place used. An animal has already *succumbed* when it falls sick. One can easily *destroy* the life of a dog, but it would be quite a job to *destroy* the dog. And, what about speaking of an *encounter* with a tiny Pekinese in the parlor, thus usurping a fine word for mortal combat with a ferocious bobcat in the woods or the Nazi army. If carelessness in the use of synonyms of this type were not common in our literature, the writing of this chapter would be unnecessary. These eight common examples are, of course, but a small percentage of the total. The following trek into the field of lexicography is, therefore, intended to include but a few examples and only in respect to their use in veterinary writing.

A, an, the.—Simple as they are, the articles are frequently misused. Whereas, everyone knows that *a* belongs before consonants and *an*

before vowels, except before *one* (not *a one*, no such *a one*), these adjectives are sometimes misused before words in sibilant and silent *h* (heroic, historical, hour, honor). One writes:

a historical essay
a heroic act
an hour of trouble
an honor due

because in the first two, the *h* is articulate and in the last two, silent.

Omission of the articles is, however, the more common type of error found in editing manuscripts. The following are recent examples:

There was a black and white horse sick.
We made a plate and tube test.
A microscopic and serological diagnosis.
He was moribund before operation.
The herd had been vaccinated before examination.
The diagnosis was made previous to autopsy.

In the first three examples, there is no assurance that duality was meant, and in the last three, clearness and force are lost by not using the *the* before the nouns in the objective case. Since being definite is an object in writing, *the operation*, *the experiment*, *the diagnosis*, *the instruments*, *the scissors*, *the autopsy* are examples of better style.

Abortive pertains to something that might have matured but did not. It is not synonymous with *stopped*, *stunted*, *arrested*.

Above is frequently used instead of *foregoing* and *preceding*, as *the above list*, according to the above. In these places, *above* is not sanctioned. However, *above-mentioned* is not ruled out in referring to a definite thing previously written. *Above* means higher on the perpendicular scale. It should not be used for *more than*, but may be replaced by *over*:

Wrong: He weighs *above* 1,000 pounds.
Right: He weighs *more than* (or *over*) 1,000 pounds.

Wrong: The *above* dose is toxic.
Right: The *above-mentioned* dose is toxic.
Wrong: Mentioned in the *above* paragraph...
Right: Mentioned in the *preceding* paragraph...

Accident and incident.—Better reserve *accident* to designate unforeseen disaster and *incident* for a predictable happening, fortunate or unfortunate. *Incidence*, a word commonly used in medicine, means the range of frequency or occurrence.

Retained afterbirth was an *incident* of her puerperium.
Rupture of the uterus is an *accident* caused by forceps.
The *incidence* of the disease was 60 per cent.

(To be continued)

SURGERY & OBSTETRICS

AND PROBLEMS OF BREEDING

Surgery of the Teats and Udder of Domestic Cattle

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IN INTRODUCING a paper on surgery of the teats and udder, it is fitting to mention that a great deal more interest in surgery of these parts has been shown by the layman, as well as the veterinarian, since the introduction of some of the infusion treatments for mastitis.

The surgery that I shall speak about chiefly will be operations for imperforate teats and fistulas. Imperforation of one or more teats is more than occasionally met with in the cow. The obstruction usually is located either at the lower extremity of the duct or at its proximal part where the duct begins. It can be described as an obstruction between the duct and the galactophorous sinus. If the duct is imperforate at the orifice, this condition is manifest by distention of the teat at the first parturition so that the teat is abnormally distended, shiny, and sensitive on palpation, with milk present in the duct. The teat orifice is absent. On the other hand, if the obstruction is at the origin of the duct, the teat is meaty, or more or less solid without the presence of milk in the duct, and the quarter is enlarged, hardened, and shows increase in temperature.

The operation is comparatively simple. It should be done as aseptically as possible, and can be done with a trocar and cannula. However, there is a small instrument which all of you have in your possession—a 12- or 14-gauge needle, 1 to 1 1/2 in. long—which is ideal for operating upon the teat when the imperforate part is at the lower orifice. After cleansing the teat and applying a pair of anti-kickers, palpate the teat, find the sphincter muscle, make an opening in the center of the muscle with

the 12-gauge needle and insert to the hub. If the return flow of milk is good, withdraw the needle to the sphincter and turn the sharp-headed edge against the muscle; then a downward and outward stroke against the muscle, using the opposite hand as a brace for the teat, usually completes the operation. Sometimes the operation should be repeated immediately if the desired flow of milk is not obtained. Advise the owner to milk 4 to 5 times daily for four to five days, but not to milk out the entire contents at any one time. (These milkings will keep the wound open.)

In operating on the imperforate teat with an obstruction at the upper part of the duct and the galactophorous sinus, good results are not so readily obtained. However, the results are sometimes surprising. Perforate the occlusive membrane with a trocar and cannula and massage the quarter so as to cause the gland to secrete. The best results are obtained when the least tissue destruction is done. One thrust of the trocar and cannula, if properly directed, is sufficient. The use of dilators in this operation, I believe, is not well founded because continual use will cause formation of so much scar tissue that the purpose is defeated.

Obstructions to the teat may be many, including polypi, warts, hypertrophy of mucous membrane, and calculi. All of these obstructions can be handled with some degree of safety, but it has been the experience of most practitioners that if tissue destruction is extensive in such an operation, the sequels are apt to defeat the purpose.

Notwithstanding the occasional success in operations of this kind, it is a wise rule to follow examples set by other practitioners, e.g., to refrain from operating and

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allow a complete occlusion of the duct to supervene—especially, if you decide that too much scar tissue will follow the removal of a polypus, wart, hypertrophy, or calculi.

Fistulas of the teats and udder may originate where a supernumerary teat was removed by the owner during calfhood without suturing the wound. The most common cause is a perforation resulting from a punctured wound of the teat or udder during lactation. Usually, a fistula of the gland involving some of the smaller ducts heals without veterinary attention; however, a fistula of a teat is usually very difficult to close during lactation. Such wounds favor mastitis by leaving an opening for infection to enter the gland.

Operative treatment is best done during a dry period, by scarifying or paring away the scar tissue and closing the orifice with this type of suture: Begin the suture on the outer surface of the teat, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. or more from the wound. Penetrate the wall of the teat; cross the fistula in the canal and penetrate the wall on the opposite side of the wound so as to bring the needle point out at the margin of the outer skin. Now cross the wound again to enter the same place on the original side, allowing the needle and the suture to go into the canal and to give a surgeon's twist as it crosses the wound inside, to exist there like the first suture made on the opposite side. If more than one suture is necessary, apply as many as are needed before completing the following procedure: Now that the suture is complete inside, take the free ends and tighten so as to bring the wound into proper apposition; then tie. This interrupted suture has a twofold seating and is used instead of making both an inner and an outer suture.

Ablation of the udder is indicated in severe suppurative and gangrenous forms of mastitis and malignant disease of the gland, the latter being a rare condition. The whole gland or one lateral half of the organ may be amputated as required, but not one quarter.

Cast and fix the animal on the unaffected side or in the dorsal position, and administer chloroform or an epidural anesthetic. If only half of the organ is to be removed, make a cutaneous incision enclosing the two teats; dissect out the gland, following

the fibro-elastic membrane which separates the right and left halves of the udder. Ligature the inguinal vessels, which enter the gland at the junction of its middle and posterior thirds near the middle line, and the mammary vein; arrest hemorrhage from small vessels by torsion. Tampon the wound with gauze and wool and suture the skin. Remove the dressing in twenty-four to forty-eight hours, and apply an anti-septic solution twice daily until the wound is granulating, when a daily application of dry dressing is sufficient.

Recovery ensues and the wound cicatrizes rapidly in normal cases. If the patient was exhausted from toxemia before the operation was performed, death is to be expected.

If the whole gland is to be extirpated, a similar procedure is followed.

Nutrition in Pregnancy

"Nutritional Inadequacies in Pregnancy" is the title of a timely article in *Nutrition Reviews* for July, 1943. Although written for the guidance of the human female, it is a reminder of the often-repeated urge for better feeding of pregnant animals, which is none too generally appraised at its par value and too generally ignored. We are apt to think of life beginning at birth and at this event all thoughts and hands turn to the care of the new being—physical comfort, nourishment, and everything that may increase the chance of survival. *Per contra*, during the most delicate period of life, from conception to parturition, but scant attention is paid to the "nutritional adequacy" of the helpless creature. Too much is left to the mother's inherent power of reproduction under the artificial life of the modern farm animal. The results are fetal deaths and feeble offspring of incomputable numbers: anemia, toxemia, infection, and stunting causing a staggering infant mortality attributed erroneously to the extrinsic factors of clinical medicine instead of to the blood-making and growth-making needs of prenatal life. Nutrition of adult life and adolescence is of tremendous importance in the profitable production of farm animals, but taking mortality as the criterion, that of prenatal nourishment is of much greater conse-

quence. There are the biological processes of two creatures to keep in order. In our studies of minerals, vitamins, and amino acids in animals, the feeding of the unborn, scientifically, is an unfinished chapter.

Chemosurgery

Chemosurgery, or the removal of growths with escharotics, has never lost caste in veterinary surgery. Whether benign or malignant, the removal of tumors with caustic has always had a certain amount of popularity in selected cases. The editorial* entitled "The Treatment of Tumors with Escharotics" in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, therefore, arouses interest since that treatment in lieu of extirpation has always been regarded as more convenient than scientific. Where the action of the caustic can be controlled and repeated until all of the abnormal tissue has been removed, the treatment is acceptable for cancer of the lip, eyelids, nose, ear, penis, provided it is microscopically controlled, but it possesses no advantage over radiation or surgery, all things being equal. It has no place in breast or visceral tumors. Zinc chloride paste was used.

*Commenting on an article by Ackerman and Eberhard, *Journal of the Missouri Medical Association*, June, 1943.

Why Not the Tunisia-Sicily Route?

"Baedeker's Guide Book for Tourists", a German publication lingering on the library shelf, says "The best time to visit southern Italy is in September and October. There are many excellent beaches around the edges of the Italian boot." The best route for the tourist the guidebook says, is overland by way of France, or by boat to Naples. What do you think?

On the Ohio-Indiana state line, I stood in a ten-acre patch of sweet corn. Not a single roasting-ear would come out of that entire field this year. It was literally riddled with corn borers—tassels broken, stalks bent, ears alive with worms.—From Sam Guard's column in *Breeder's Gazette*, September, 1943.

The wage rate for farm hands on June 1, 1942, averaged \$53.20 a month without board for an average of 12.8 hours per day. On June 1, 1943, the rate was \$71.84, the highest on record for farm labor.—From *American Cattle Producer*.

The prevention of allergy begins in prenatal life, by avoiding the intake of too much of any one kind of food by expectant mothers.



As the war goes into the fifth year with no end in sight, every step taken to help the armed forces and maintain civilian discipline becomes more and more important to its successful prosecution.

BUY
WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

NOW

CLINICAL DATA

Homely skimmed milk, once used only for feeding livestock, is now largely processed into a precious human food.

Two and a half billion atabrine tablets will be produced this year to be used as the substitute for quinine in the prevention and treatment of malaria.

The toxin of botulism, formed in prepared foods, has its counterpart in staphylococcus toxin commonly developed in dangerous amounts in carelessly handled cooked pork.

Evipal, proprietary name for a barbiturate derivative, because of its safety and the short duration of its anesthetic action, is commonly used to anesthetize small, experimental, laboratory animals.

To quickly restore the red cells lost in hemorrhage, transfusion of the erythrocytes removed from blood in making blood banks, has been demonstrated to be of great value by Alt of Northwestern University Medical School.

Massive doses of vitamin D are required to prevent rickets. From 100,000 to 600,000 U.S.P. units, in single doses, are required to prevent rickets in infants, for a month.
—*From Nutrition Reviews.*

Scientific vitamin therapy is hampered considerably by the fact that individual requirements vary within strains and species. In a herd or flock of farm animals, speaking only of the B complex, some may need this and some that fraction. In other words, the treatment of disease is a matter of diagnosis, a doctor's job, a bedside study of an individual case.

Only female mosquitoes suck blood. The male sucks the sap of plants for its nourishment.

Estrus was induced in ewes during their anestrus by injections of diethylstilbestrol. Two mg. on the first day and 1 mg. on the second day brought on estrus in 11 out of 12 ewes.

An anti-influenza serum (human) inhaled into the air passages in the form of a fine spray, developed at the University of California, is said to be a promising preventive and cure for influenza.

Penicillin is not a replacement for the sulfa drugs. It is but another powerful microbicide that, like the others, will find its proper place in the practice of medicine. The dream of a pangermicide hasn't yet come true.

Sulfa drugs contain a fraction closely resembling p-aminobenzoic acid, an agent essential to the enzymes which permit bacteria to grow. In consuming this ingredient instead of the enzyme they, like bacteria, fall prey to the normal defenses of the body. Thus, is explained the dynamics of these famous dyes.—*From Pathfinder.*

Sulfathiazole Fever

A rise of temperature, or chills and fever, following the use of sulfathiazole may be due to the action of the drug itself, especially if associated with a low leucocyte count, or followed with rash. But, these phenomena need not preclude the use of other sulfa drugs. These reactions are more apt to occur after its use for a week or more.—*Abstract, J. Am. Pharm. A., 32 (July, 1943): 164.*

Sulfur-Feeding Tests for the Control of Ectoparasites of Animals

ORVILLE G. BABCOCK and I. B. BOUGHTON, D.V.M.

Sonora, Texas

TO DETERMINE whether the feeding of sulfur to goats would kill the lice with which these animals are normally infested, one of the authors (Babcock) conducted a few preliminary tests in 1932. More extensive tests on both goats and calves were conducted at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Substation No. 14, Sonora, Tex., between Aug. 12, 1939, and Apr. 24, 1940. Sulfur feeding was continued, however, through June 12, 1940.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Parman *et al.*¹ fed flowers of sulfur to lousy chickens, 1 hen receiving 1 Gm., another 2 Gm., and a third 4 Gm., daily. At the beginning of the test, the hens weighed 2 lb. and 12 oz.; 4 lb.; and 3 lb. and 12 oz., respectively. At the close of the test, 1 hen had gained 3 oz.; 1 had gained 1 oz.; and 1 had lost 5 oz., over a period of thirty-one days. At the close of the tests, infestations of the body louse, shaft louse, and head louse were essentially the same as at the beginning. Larvae of the fowl tick, *Argas miniatius* Koch, were applied to the hens—100 on the first hen, 11 of which engorged; 100 on the second hen, 15 of which engorged; and 200 on the third hen, 28 of which engorged. There was no indication of louse or tick eradication in spite of the sulfur fed the chickens. Emmel,² however, reported that poultry lice were apparently controlled when the birds were fed sulfur and kept in outdoor cages.

PRELIMINARY TESTS IN 1932

Only Angora goats were used in the tests conducted from May 5 to Sept. 9, 1932, and these were heavily infested with the red biting lice of goats, *Bovicola caprae* (Gurlt) and *Bovicola limbatus* (Gerv.), and the hairy goat louse, *Bovicola penicellata* (Piaaget), and lightly infested with the blue sucking louse, *Linognathus stenopsis*.

From the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture (Babcock) and Texas Agricultural Experiment Substation No. 14, Sonora (Boughton).

¹Parman, D. C., Abbott, W. S., Culver, J. J., and Davidson, W. M.: Ineffectiveness of Internal Medication of Poultry for the Control of External Parasites. U. S. Dept. Agr., Tech. Bul. 60, (1928) : 24 pp.

²Emmel, M. W.: Sulfur in the Control of External Parasites of Chickens: Preliminary Reports. J.A.V.M.A., 90, (1937) : 201-204.

(Burm.). Elemental sulfur (325 mesh) was administered to the animals in gelatine capsules.

In the first test, 4.43 Gm. of sulfur were fed daily to a mature male goat over a period of fifty-four days. On the tenth day, the feces were semisoft, but after the eleventh day became normal. By the twenty-fifth day, young lice were still present and continued to increase in numbers for a time. All lice remained alive and active throughout the test.

In the second test, a female goat was fed 8.86 Gm. of sulfur daily for thirty-six days. During the test period, there was no effect on either the louse population nor the animal.

In the third test, a female goat was fed 16.4 Gm. of sulfur for twelve days. The feces became soft by the sixth day. The goat was sick on the eighth to tenth days. On the eleventh day, she ate very little, and the eyes showed a distinct yellow color. At the end of the twelfth day, the goat was dead, but all goat lice were alive and active.

In the fourth test, a goat was fed 151.76 Gm. of sulfur over a period of ten days. The animal became very sick, and on the morning of the eleventh day was found dead. All the lice, however, were still alive and active.

In the fifth test, a mature goat was fed 10 oz. of elemental sulfur within twenty-four hours. On the second day, the animal was found dead, but all biting and sucking goat lice were alive and active.

The tests clearly indicated that various quantities of sulfur fed to Angora goats for short periods of time have no effect on the louse population.

SULFUR-FEEDING TESTS, 1939 TO 1940

In the tests made in 1939 and 1940, 12 goats and 3 calves infested with various species of lice were used. The animals were fed a maintenance ration of alfalfa hay and were weighed once a month during the test. They were examined at frequent intervals throughout the period to determine the

effect of the sulfur feeding on the louse population.

Elemental ground sulfur of a 325-mesh fineness without the addition of a wetting agent or conditioner was fed each animal daily, throughout the test, at the rate of 5 Gm. per 100 lb. of live weight.

To determine the possible effect of sunlight on the louse population, together with the action of the sulfur, 3 treated goats were kept in a dark stall for three months and then removed to pens in the open sunlight for the remainder of the test period. Three other goats, used as control animals, received similar treatment, except that they were not fed sulfur. Three goats were kept in pens in the open sunlight during the entire test and received a daily ration of sulfur. Three others, kept under like conditions except for the sulfur, were used as control animals.

Two calves were kept in pens in the open sunlight during the entire test and fed sulfur daily. Another calf kept under similar

conditions but not fed sulfur served as a control.

RESULTS

The amount of sulfur fed, the initial and terminal weights, and the louse populations on individual animals are shown in table I.

Control animals.—Considering first the control animals, calf 728, at the beginning of the test, Aug. 12, 1939, had only a very light infestation of the blue sucking louse, *Linognathus vituli* (L.), and this infestation diminished almost to extinction during the first three months after the test began; then there was a sudden and rapid rise in louse population until the infestation became heavy. On December 29, a very light infestation of the red biting louse of cattle, *Bovicola scalaris* (L.), was noted on the animal. This infestation decreased almost to the vanishing point by the close of the test, Apr. 24, 1940.

The 3 control goats in the outside pens started with a medium or heavy infestation

TABLE I.—Effect of Feeding Elemental Sulfur* to

TEST ANIMALS†	TREATMENT	TOTAL QUANTITY OF SULFUR FED	WEIGHT OF ANIMALS		<i>Linognathus stenopsis</i>	
			AT BEGINNING OF TEST	AT END OF TEST	BEGINNING	END
G 291	Kept in dark stall 3 months, then in outdoor pen. Fed elemental sulfur daily for 257 days.	1,079.24	72.0	72.0	Light	Very light
G 299		826.54	60.0	59.0	Very light	Very light
G 288		945.11	57.0	74.0	Very light	Very light
G 290	Control. Kept in dark stall 3 months, then in outdoor pen. No sulfur fed.	0	56.0	54.0		
G 297		0	61.0	61.5	Very light	Very light
G 298		0	61.0	56.0		
C V-729	Kept in outdoor pen during entire experimental period. Fed sulfur daily.	4,929.30	239.0	470.0		
C V-730		3,661.80	206.0	370.0		
G 293		1,065.95	87.0	68.0	Very light	Very light
G 294		888.55	78.0	80.0	Very light	Light
G 295		829.40	61.0	59.0		
C 728	Control. Kept in outdoor pen during entire experimental period. No sulfur fed.	0	177.0	199.0		
G 289		0	51.0	42.0		
G 292		0	56.5	56.0		
G 296		0	54.0	56.0		

*Sulfur fed daily at rate of 5 Gm. per 100 lb. live weight. †G = goat; C = calf.

of the red biting lice, *B. caprae* and *B. limbatus*. Two of the goats, 292 and 289, retained their louse populations steadily until the last two and one-half months, when there was a rapid decrease; whereas the third goat, 296, showed an increase in the numbers of those 2 species until the termination of the test.

The yellow or hairy goat louse, *B. penicellata*, was so scarce on goats 289 and 292 that it was not observed until November 15. This louse was observed on December 29 on animal 296. The numbers of *B. penicellata* on animals 289 and 292 increased to the end of the experiment, whereas on animal 296, there was a rapid build-up for two weeks and then a sudden decrease for two months. By February 24, the population had developed to a light to medium infestation. At the end of the test, infestations on these 3 animals ranged from very light to heavy.

Sulfur-fed animals.—In the sunlight tests, the sulfur-fed cattle were infested very lightly with the blue sucking louse of cattle, *L. vituli*. There was no increase in

the infestation for about three months; then it built up to a light infestation which later declined to a very light one on animal V-729, but by the end of the test increased to a medium infestation on animal V-730.

At the same time, *B. scalaris* on calf V-730 increased from a very light infestation at the beginning to a medium infestation at the end of the experiment. *B. scalaris* on calf V-729 did not make its appearance until about February 14, when there was a light to medium infestation that continued in this degree until the close of the test. On December 14, this same calf was found to be infested with the spinose ear tick, *Ornithodoros megnini* Dugés. This bloodsucking parasite showed an increase from a medium to a heavy infestation during the remainder of the experiment.

In the outside pens, goats 293, 294, and 295, to which sulfur was fed, started in the test with a heavy infestation of the red goat lice, *B. caprae* and *B. limbatus*. These increased in numbers to reach a peak about October 27, then gradually decreased. About

Infested Calves and Goats for the Control of Lice

SPECIES OF LOUSE AND DEGREE OF INFESTATION AT BEGINNING AND END OF TEST

<i>Linognathus vituli</i>		<i>Bovicola scalaris</i>		<i>Bovicola caprae</i> AND <i>B. limbatus</i>		<i>Bovicola penicellata</i>	
BEGIN-NING	END	BEGIN-NING	END	BEGIN-NING	END	BEGIN-NING	END
				Light	Heavy		
				Medium to heavy	Heavy		
				Very light	Heavy		
				Light	Medium		
				Light to medium	Heavy		
				Medium	Heavy		
Very light	Very light	Very light	Medium				
Very light	Medium	Very light	Medium	Heavy	Very light	Very light	Very heavy
				Heavy	Medium	Very light	Light
				Heavy	Medium	Very light	Very heavy
Very light	Heavy	Very light		Heavy	Medium	Very light	Very heavy
				Medium to heavy	Very light		Heavy
				Heavy	Very light		Heavy
				Medium to heavy	Heavy		Very light

February 14, there was a sudden increase, following which there was a slow but definite decrease until the end of the experiment. Goats 293 and 294 were also infested with the blue louse, *L. stenopsis*. At the end of two and one-half months, when the experiment terminated, infestations with this louse had changed on goat 293 to very light, and on goat 294 to light. On goat 294, no yellow or hairy goat lice, *B. penicellata*, were observed until December 29, when the animal showed a light infestation that increased to a medium to heavy infestation by February 28, from which time a gradual decrease prevailed until the termination of the test on April 24.

At the beginning of the test, the sulfur-fed goats in the dark stalls had infestations of the red goat lice as follows: goat 299, medium to heavy; goat 291, light; and goat 288, a trace. After two months, the infestation on goat 299 dropped suddenly from heavy to extremely light, remaining so until December 30; and on goat 291, it dropped slightly, but by February 25 returned to the original degree of infestation. The red goat louse population on all 3 goats then increased uniformly and by the end of the experiment had become heavy.

Goats 299 and 288 started with only very light infestations of *L. stenopsis*, and goat 291 with a light infestation. These louse populations remained constant from August 12 to September 29. The species almost disappeared from goat 299 by October 13, and from goats 291 and 288 by October 27. Only a very few specimens of this louse were present on each of these animals at the close of the test.

All treated and control animals remained healthy throughout the tests.

Two calves and 3 goats were slaughtered the day after sulfur feeding was concluded. Careful inspection of these carcasses revealed no lesions, and they were passed as fit for human consumption. It is worthy of note that live, mature stomach worms, *Haemonchus contortus*, were found in the abomasum of sulfur-fed goat 291.

CONCLUSIONS

The daily feeding of sulfur by capsules to goats and cattle at a maximum rate of 5 Gm. for each 100 lb. of live animal weight over a period of 257 days apparently did not affect the populations of lice infesting the

animals, nor did it seem to affect the numbers of the spinose ear tick, which attacked 1 animal near the close of the experiment.

Stilbestrol Depresses Milk Secretion

Acting by way of the pituitary gland, stilbestrol stimulates lactation in large doses, but, because it also stimulates the adrenal gland and the secretion of the hormone cortin, lactation is actually depressed. Cortin has the property of transforming protein into energy, of increasing the excretion of nonprotein nitrogen in the urine. In this way, stilbestrol hinders the making of milk protein. The increase of milk secretion after parturition is allied to naturally lowered adrenal activity; the decrease, to pathological conditions (e.g. retained placenta) which cause adrenal hyperplasia and hypersecretion. In prescribing this powerful estrogen, its action on lactation is not to be overlooked.

Pullorum Disease Decreasing

According to a press release of the USDA dated August 12, 1943, the incidence of pullorum disease has decreased one third since 1936 when official testing of breeding stock began on a federal-state basis. The decrease among tested fowl was from 3.67 per cent to 2.43 per cent during the eight-year period. The number of infected fowl removed from breeding flocks was 2,900,000, representing an untold number of infected eggs and an incomputable legion of chick spreaders. The control of pullorum disease may be catalogued among the many victories of veterinary science over threatening animal plagues.

Bullis Fever

Bullis fever is a new tick-borne, unidentified infection that has attacked troops located in the region of Houston, Texas. The disease has mystifying symptoms that distinguish it from dengue, typhus, malaria, and Rocky Mountain spotted fever. All of the infected were bitten by the "lone star tick" (identity not given). The symptoms are headache, swollen lymph nodes, fever ranging from 102 to 105 F., general malaise, fleeting rash, and loss of weight—the usual picture of acute, febrile ailments.

Toxic Action of Atabrine

Although the toxic reactions of this substitute for quinine are reported to be rare in man, striking pathological changes occurred in rats receiving the drug for two months. Lesions of the heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, spleen, and intestinal mucosa were observed. The symptoms were associated with arrested growth and lowered food consumption when heavy doses were given.* Since atabrine is a prospective protozoan germicide in veterinary medicine, studies of its dynamics in animals may be followed to considerable advantage. Studies of its action against the grave blood parasites affecting domestic animals are overdue.

*C. I. Wright and R. D. Lillie, U. S. Public Health Service: Toxic Effects of Atabrine and Sulfathiazine in Growing Rats. *Pub. Health Repts.*, 58, (Aug. 13, 1943): 1242-1250.

Controlling Cattle Diseases

Controlling Cattle Diseases—Help Increase Food for Victory—is the title of a de luxe booklet sponsored by the Live Stock

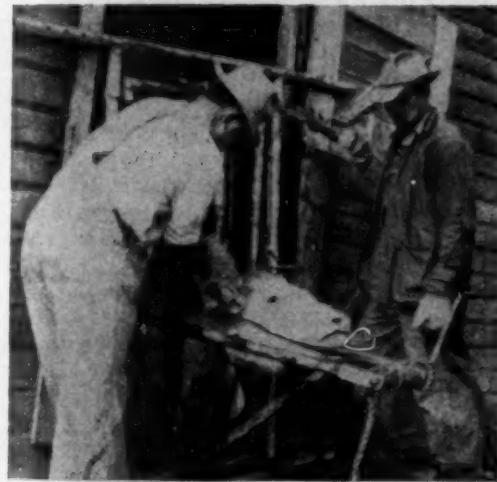


Fig. 1.—E. L. Eggleston, veterinarian, Alcester, S. D., and E. H. Thormodsgaard, Shorthorn breeder, demonstrating the use of a cattle-holding chute fastened to an open door.

Sanitary Committee, Sioux City, Ia. Harry J. Boyts, livestock commissioner, is the editor. Of the 19 portraits therein is one of T. W. Munce, of Allied Laboratories, representing the serum companies. Cattle producers, packers, banks, livestock exchanges,

farmers' unions, and poultry plants are represented on the Committee. The text gives timely directives on the handling of



Fig. 2.—E. D. Sadler, veterinarian, Wagner, S. D., showing the portable cattle-holding chute he uses in vaccinating cattle with spore (anthrax) vaccine.

shipping fever, anthrax, brucellosis testing and vaccination, foot rot, miscellaneous feedlot diseases, mastitis, lumpy jaw, pink eye, lice, and warbles, plus advice on feeding hygiene.

J. T. Bruce, veterinarian of Verdigris, Neb., is depicted giving intradermal anthrax spore vaccine with the aid of an improvised chute. The part veterinarians play in stepping up food production is shown in other illustrations, two of which are reproduced herewith.

Corrigendum

The associate director of the Department of Health, New York City, draws our attention to an item that appeared in the July, 1943, issue of the JOURNAL on human rabies in New York. The fact that a human being was bitten by a rabid squirrel (*New York State Health News*) was erroneously interpreted to indicate that the individual in question contracted rabies.

"Speedy horsemen and swift-moving tanks cut the retreating Germans to pieces" is a headline from the Russian front.

NUTRITION

MATERIAL FURNISHED BY THE COMMITTEE ON NUTRITION

The Present Feed Situation as Related to Livestock Production

F. E. BOLING

Chicago, Illinois

THE INVITATION which your association has extended to the Feed Industry Council to discuss the present feed situation as related to livestock production is greatly appreciated. We have a common purpose in achieving maximum production of the vital foods—milk, eggs, and meat—so necessary for our fighting men, as well as the war workers and our civilian population. Maximum production requires healthy livestock and poultry to make the most efficient use of our feed resources. Being closely associated with livestock and poultry producers, it is well for us to know something of your problems, just as it will no doubt be helpful for you to know some of the problems of the feed industry.

PROTEIN SHORTAGE STUDIED

To properly judge the present feed situation and the outlook in the near future, it is appropriate to review some of our experiences since the beginning of last year. Soon after our entry into the war we began to experience a shortage of animal proteins. This was due to the loss of imports of meat scrap, tankage, and liver meal from South America, Australia, and New Zealand. In addition, demands of the coast guard and offshore naval operations interfered with the production of fish meal and at the same time most of the dried milk products formerly used in stock feeds were diverted to human use. This occurred at a time when demand for feed was beginning to increase. Production of feeds at that time, however, was not seriously affected because the feed industry, with competent advice on nutrition, was

able to substitute vegetable protein supplemented with minerals and vitamins for the animal proteins. Feed production through most of 1942 was maintained at satisfactory levels. However, shortly before the first of December, 1942, we began to experience acute shortages of the vegetable proteins and these shortages were severe enough to prevent the feed industry from taking care of the increased demand for feed. In order to take stock of the situation, a feed industry planning committee was appointed by the American Feed Manufacturers Association to assemble the facts as a guide for future action. One subcommittee studied the available supplies, while another subcommittee reduced the government food goals to feed requirements. A comparison of the figures showed that we had a real shortage of some 2,000,000 tons of vital protein materials, or approximately 20 per cent. It became apparent that the goals had been set up without fully considering available supplies, and without making allowance for the effect of artificial prices and price policies that had been set by the government. The most outstanding example was in the case of soybean-oil meal where the price was fixed at the extremely low floor price of \$30.00 and ceiling of \$31.50 per ton bulk, Decatur, Ill. This price put soybean-oil meal on the bargain counter among all feed ingredients and created an unprecedented demand due to the low price rather than because of its true value as a protein material. This price basis, with only slight additions to cover storage charges on beans, was established for a year. Some buyers, through either luck or foresight, contracted far in advance, knowing that the price would not decline. Other buyers, knowing that the price would not advance,

Presented before the war conference and eightieth annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25-26, 1943.
Mr. Boling is vice-chairman of the Feed Industry Council.

did not see the necessity of buying very far ahead. As the whole feed situation tightened up, we found some mixers and dealers in better position to make deliveries than others and this led to charges of hoarding in a few cases. These charges, however, proved to be entirely unfounded. Mixers were only allowed to keep a 15-day supply on hand, and this inventory limitation had virtually no effect, since mills were constantly running from hand to mouth, and were never able to accumulate more than enough to last for a day or two at best.

These experiences, and the facts that were developed by the Feed Industry Planning Committee, indicated the extreme importance of conserving every possible pound of protein. Research men in the feed industry met with college research men and nutritionists from the United States Department of Agriculture and jointly developed a protein conservation program which was widely adopted, and has done much to make our present levels of food production possible. The program was one of *adequate nutrition without waste* and the national figures on production per animal unit give convincing proof that feeds made in accordance with the protein conservation program have been giving excellent results.

FEED INDUSTRY COUNCIL FORMED

The work of the Feed Industry Planning Committee led to the formation of a larger and more representative group covering all segments of the feed industry and all sections of the country, known as the Feed Industry Council. The Council is a voluntary organization, and its objective is to make available to the country in its war effort the manpower, the experience, and the resources of the feed industry. The activities of the Council have been limited to:

- 1) Making investigations of supplies of feed materials and reporting to members of the industry, including producers.
- 2) Lending its efforts towards augmenting the total supply of feedstuffs during the war period and to promoting their efficient use.
- 3) Coöoperating with federal and state governmental agencies in calling attention to conditions of shortages or maladjustments due to war regulations and to price ceilings which may, and often do, create local and nation-wide scarcities.

Since its formation, the Council has endeavored to give governmental agencies sound, practical, and impartial advice.

At the time the Feed Industry Council was studying the protein shortage, along in January and February of this year, we could even then foresee a shortage of carbohydrates developing. It was clear to almost everyone that the shortage of feed was due, not to a shortage of supplies except in the case of animal proteins, but to an unprecedented demand that had resulted from governmental policies of holding feed prices down and keeping the prices of the end products high.

THE CORN-HOG PRICE RATIO

Returns to feeders over feed costs have been quite favorable, and for a time were extremely favorable to the hog producers. Hogs reached a price of over \$16.00 per cwt., Chicago, and even today are selling around the contemplated ceiling of \$14.75. There is a floor price on hogs of \$13.75 per cwt. guaranteed until the fall of 1944. This support price on hogs assures the hog raiser a return of anywhere from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per bushel for corn, depending on whether or not a protein supplement is fed and the efficiency practiced in feeding and management. In the face of this guarantee by the War Food Administration, the OPA then put a ceiling price on cash corn of \$1.07 per bu., Chicago. This action had the effect of penalizing farmers who shipped corn to markets to keep our corn-milling and feed-milling industries operating. The result very naturally was to freeze corn in the country, and it has now been several months since the feed industry has had more than a trickle of corn to put in feeds. We have had to rely on substitute grains such as feed wheat, oats, and barley. These grains, particularly oats and barley, are much more difficult to grind than corn, and the output of feed mills is now limited due to lack of grinding equipment. Hog raisers, at the request of the government, have been raising their hogs to extremely heavy weights—some 30 lb. or more beyond the ten year average. It is a well-known fact that hogs do not use feed as efficiently after they reach weights up around 200 lb., and the extra gain is more fat than meat. This fat is passed on to the consumer and only a small portion is ever recovered through the fat reclamation program.

In spite of protests and pleas to bring the

situation in balance and establish a ceiling price on corn based on the corn-hog ratio, nothing has been done, and the supply of corn remains frozen in the country. Meantime, our hog population has been expanding rapidly. We normally raise about 73,000,000 pigs per year. In 1942, we raised 105,000,000. In 1943, the goal was 121,000,000 pigs and latest government reports indicate a possible 127,000,000 pigs. At this rate, we will have a hog population large enough to consume the nation's entire supply of corn. In other words, because of a conflict in the policies of two governmental agencies, all our corn will go for pork, and much of it will be wasted by feeding hogs to extremely heavy weights. Meantime, corn is denied to commercial poultrymen and dairymen and the milling industries. These statements are not made in criticism of the hog raisers. They are merely doing what they were asked to do.

LOOKING AT THE FUTURE

With this background, let us now take a look at other phases of our present situation and the outlook for this winter and next spring.

Animal proteins imported from South America, amounting to possibly 10 per cent of our domestic meat-scrap production, will help some.

Vegetable Proteins.—It is too early to know what the soybean crop will be. Prices on oil meals have been adjusted to encourage efficient use and discourage diversion to fertilizer. We now have enough chemical nitrogen to cover our fertilizer requirements. Government plans, however, call for increasing the use of soya flour from 400,000 tons per year to 750,000 tons. This means that 15 per cent, or possibly even 20 per cent, of our soybeans may go for human use. There is no criticism of this usage, but the program does affect our supply of protein feeds for animal feeding.

Alfalfa Meal.—Supplies of alfalfa are very short due to killing freezes last winter, spring floods, and dry weather in eastern producing sections.

Vitamin A supplies will be short due to smaller production of certain types of vitamin A oils and increased requirements through the lend-lease outlet.

Carbohydrates depend largely on weather during the next few weeks. The B.A.E.* report of July 1 says the 1943-44 supply of feed grains will probably be 11 per cent smaller than last year and in relation to expected feed-consuming livestock numbers, the prospective 1943-44 sup-

ply will be 20 per cent less than last year. Crop prospects on August 1 were slightly better than July 1; however, not enough better to change the picture very much.

Grinding capacity is definitely one of the limiting factors in production as long as the industry is forced to use barley and oats which are more difficult to grind than corn.

Manpower.—The most acute problem facing the feed industry today is manpower. Wage rates are frozen and workers have been leaving to take higher paid jobs in war industries.

Then, too, the feed industry, in spite of being classified an essential industry, has been steadily losing men through the draft. This is a situation with which the industry is unable to cope. A manpower survey is currently being conducted by the American Feed Manufacturers Association. Returns from some 250 mills show definitely that manpower is the No. 1 problem. Production in most mills is down 25 per cent to 30 per cent and 90 per cent of this is due to shortage of men, absenteeism, high turnover, and poor quality of workers. Every week plants are losing men who cannot be replaced. This is one place where only the government can help, and unless action is taken quickly the production of milk, eggs, and meat will be dealt a serious blow.

All of these factors show that our present tight feed situation will grow tighter. Many careful students of the situation feel that the crisis stage will be reached by next March. For all of these reasons, it is good sound advice to ask feeders not to take feed for granted, but to make arrangements in advance for feed and then plan feeding operations accordingly.

FAIR PRICES AND SUBSIDIES

You will be interested to know that the mixed-feed industry operates under OPA price control. On January 22 of this year, margins were frozen on an average of 1942 margins taking the months of January, March, May, October, November, and December. This order caused most manufacturers to lower their margins in the face of steadily rising costs. A recent study of prices shows that the increase in mixed-feed prices since price control became effective Jan. 22, 1943, has been less than the increase in cost of the ingredients. These favorable feed-price ratios are reflected in recent government reports.

The B.A.E. reports that egg prices are

*B.A.E.=Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

128 per cent and poultry meat prices 136 per cent of a year earlier, while feed is 125 per cent of a year earlier. The milk-feed price ratio is also better. Wholesale milk prices are 129 per cent and butterfat 132 per cent of the preceding year, while feed prices are 120 per cent to 123 per cent of a year earlier.

In spite of these favorable relationships there has been talk of subsidies, of rollback with subsidies, and rollback without subsidies, by those who would use price control instead of taxation as a means of regulating profits. The unfairness and inequity of such proposals are that they would fall hardest on concerns having the lowest margins—or companies that have coöperated most to keep costs and margins low.

What the farmers, the livestock and poultry producers, and the feed industry want is fair prices, not subsidies with all the government controls that go along with subsidies. When a farmer accepts a subsidy, or a business accepts a subsidy the farmer, producer, or the business is obligated to the government and must submit to government control. A reduction of 5 cents per lb. of butter from 56 cents to 51 cents may, at first glance, look good to the housewife struggling with a budget, but 51-cent butter with 5 cents subsidy is still 56-cent butter. It is more than 56-cent butter for it is 51 cents today and 5 cents plus interest plus high administrative costs at some future date. There is also the probability that the subsidy will not be paid ultimately by the man who used the butter. We are not suggesting that all price controls be eliminated, but we are saying that adjustments must be made from time to time to keep a price stabilization program in balance, or it will fall of its own weight. You cannot freeze a price relationship and then go off and forget it, and expect materials to flow through normal channels. The farmers and the feeders and the veterinarians and the feed industry have all done a magnificent job under most difficult conditions. Production figures give adequate proof of this statement. All we need is to be told what the country needs in the way of food, and be allowed to produce it without red tape and regulations, and be assured a reasonable return to cover costs and yield a little profit. Our tax laws will make sure there are no excessive profits.

PROFESSIONAL-INDUSTRIAL RELATIONSHIPS

As a closing thought may I say that we appreciate the friendly relations existing between the members of your profession, your association, and the feed industry. We have heard many fine reports of the long hours and tireless service you have given to help feeders having difficulties with disease problems and facing losses. These losses are not just the feeder's loss, but the nation's loss. Your work is a direct and most important part of the war effort, and cannot be valued too highly. The various units of the feed industry are also rendering an outstanding service to the war and are working together in a spirit of coöperation that is praiseworthy. The Feed Industry Council as you may possibly know operates without a budget, with the members contributing their time and service, as well as their expenses to the general cause of maximum food production.

It has often been said that emergencies just naturally bring people closer together and promote better understanding. As an industry we shall be happy to assist you in every way possible and you can help the feed industry and render an additional service to the food production program by urging feeders: (a) to conserve protein, (b) to conserve total feedstuffs, (c) to avoid waste, and (d) to raise just as much home-grown feed as possible.

Such coöperative efforts can and will do much to speed the final victory.

MEAT — MUNITIONS — MANPOWER
must be strewn along the road to victory; War Bonds and Stamps must pave the way.



Before criticising a man, book or machine, determine first the good points involved. Otherwise, criticism is pretty much of a humbug.

EDITORIAL

Less Meat—More Cereals

The maintenance diet of the American civilian will soon be transformed to less meat and more cereals, students of the food situation declare in widely circulated declarations. Eating habits must be readjusted, Americans are being warned. Cereals, vegetable oils, and plant proteins will be the mainstays on the tables of the near future, numerous reports announce. One reporter* is certain that meat-loving Americans will not like the change.

In August, the AVMA mobilized its experts on food production in St. Louis for the very purpose of making the meat-cereal transformation unnecessary through the simple process of cutting down preventable losses of meat and milk poundage by advocating more scientific management of farm-animal diseases and turning more attention against the disease-spreading practices which will surely make agrarians out of our stockmen. It will be a happy moment when meat-loving Americans learn more about the profession working at the source of the meat they enjoy so much. Going on a cereal diet and letting the parasites and bacteria and viruses have their fling is not the veterinarian's way of providing the maintenance ration of a meat-loving population, nor the way to build up the United States.

Up to 1940, American farmers have abandoned farms amounting to 6,484,292 acres of land, and there are nearly 67,000,000 acres idle on occupied farms. Abandonments are greatest in New England and mid-Atlantic states. The ratio is 1 to 20 in the East and 1 to 2,000 in Iowa.† Cause: diminished fertility of the soil. When a farm ceases to pay, no one is fool enough to farm it, and unhappily, no farmer *per se* can afford to restore its fertility. The abandonment, therefore, stays permanent. Preventive remedy: livestock. The most dangerous trend is cereal farming without meat-producing animals.

*United States News, July 18, 1943, p. 13.

†Pathfinder, July 31, 1943, p. 7.

The Truth About Beef Cattle

Ranchmen must be sick and tired of listening to the loose talk about the farms and ranches being overstocked with cattle marking time, waiting for higher prices. Particularly disgusting must be attempts to create the belief that prices are being rolled back for the people's benefit. Nothing could be as far from the truth than that farms and ranches are overflowing with fat cattle. There are but few fat cattle fit for the market at this time of the year (September). Cattle are sold to feeders in the fall mainly because winter grass is barely sufficient to keep cattle alive. The pastoral season in most of the range country is from May to October. It would be suicidal for ranchmen to sell their cattle in the summer. Breeding stock must be kept over and even if sold they would grade as cutters and cannisters, and the calves born in the spring are too light to sell for less than the cost of production. At around 400 lb. the young stuff is shipped to feeders in the fall. It would be folly to ship them sooner. When sold to feeders, they become steers weighing 1,000 lb. and over.

Ranchers have not been holding cattle as the disgruntled have accused them. There have been no cattle to sell to the advantage of the cattle-breeding industry or to the food-producing program. The heavy shipments come with the fall clean-up. It's no more fair to accuse the cattle ranchers of being profiteers than it would be safe to go out and tell it to their face. It's safer to do the accusing at long range—in *absentia*.

The Blind Trust in Group Immunity

One of the doctrines of medicine is that no disease is virulent enough nor sweeping enough to kill all of a population. The lucky and the immune survive and keep the species from perishing from the earth. The phenomena of immunity and resistance are held out in trying to prove that medical science may be a detriment to the survival of man and animals on the long run, for, as

the argument goes, it preserves the weak as well as the fit, and thus keeps the race (species) at the level of mental and physical inferiority. But, the theory of let-nature-take-its-course is not sound. In truth, *laissez faire* in medicine is scientifically incorrect, perhaps a bit foolish, for the reason that *immunity to disease* has but little, if any, relation to *mental or physical fitness*. Disease will kill the great, the strong, the cultured as well as the fool, the brute, and the criminal. It is no respector of conduct or stature. If a contagion struck down the weaklings and left the strong (lings) to survive to procreate for the next generation, the visitation would be a blessing, but neither infectious nor degenerative disease works that way, not even on the long run. The finest physical specimens and the greatest intellectual giants die of tuberculosis or cancer.

This particular civilization is great and advancing because disease is being controlled, not because group immunity was bred into man and animals. Immunity and fitness are not synonymous, in either group. Longevity has increased not from racial or group immunity but from hygiene: soap, carbolic acid, and food. What we have in men and animals grew out of medical science which was reborn after many non-medical centuries—the Middle Ages—the period that abandoned the glorious medicine of the ancients. The events of the Middle Ages prove that there is little virtue in racial immunity. Better to watch disease—group immunity isn't working.

John R. Mohler, Veterinarian

From many minds and places come complaints to the effect that among the compliments paid to Ex-Chief Mohler of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in farm papers, newspapers, and magazines, few identified him as a veterinarian. Unfortunate as the omission was to the prestige of the profession for which, and in which, he labored so wisely for nearly half a century, its cause is clear. Although the Bureau always has been directed by a veterinarian, the Bureau was never made known as the veterinary service of the American people. The set-up of 1884 was misnamed a "bureau of animal industry," notwithstanding that it was to be manned

mainly from the personnel of the veterinary educational system, who, for 59 years, worked without professional identification. It became a personnel of inspectors not identified as veterinarians outside of our own small group. Obviously, *inspector*, now the most plebian word of local politics, out-weighed *veterinarian* when the Bureau was founded; and, so far as we know, no steps were ever taken to rename either the Bureau or its main personnel. We know BAI inspectors who resented being called veterinarians in the social whirl. Now they bark at newspapers who failed to recognize their ex-chief *per se*. The world is changing. *Inspector* is of ward politics, *veterinarian* of a learned profession winning its way upward in a world perturbed over its food supply.

Whatever may be said about the newspapers and magazines not identifying John R. Mohler as a veterinarian, the fault is not his, for, John was always proud to rise before the most august audience and declare "I am a veterinarian." The fault is ours. We have never convinced the people that in creating the United States of America, guarding the health of farm animals on a nation-wide scale was a fundamental necessity, nor that the service required was the province of veterinary medicine. The personnel was not known to be veterinarians.

Dean W. A. Hagan, Cornell University, called attention to the misnomer in his address at the War Conference in St. Louis in August. The veterinary profession has outgrown the "inspector phase" of its evolution. It should work to the end that public tribute to a retiring chief is a tribute to the veterinarians he commanded, not to a personnel of unknown source. Perhaps, the best way to prevent the BAI from being torn to shreds would be to rename it the Bureau of Veterinary Medicine, for, in view of the sciences involved and the colossal development of animal production in the United States, "Bureau of Animal Industry" is the wrong name for that part of the whole engaged in preserving animal health and participating in that phase of public health that falls naturally into the scope of veterinary science.

To criticize magazines and newspapers for the slight is but a confession of our own failings—failings the AVMA has set

out to correct, and we believe is correcting rapidly.

The word *veterinarian* is being defined and proclaimed constantly, and in every way that is ethical and proper, through the full-time educational program of the AVMA. The educational programs of the national organization and its constituent state associations augment, on a large scale, what each veterinarian is doing individually to make his professional designation favorably known.

The article which brought in a deluge of protests about the failure of *Time* to identify Dr. Mohler's professional status was entitled "Man of Faith", announcing "John Robbins Mohler, 68, head of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, a man who never wanted another title than public servant," and as OWI had announced, one who had succeeded "in spite of many obstacles" through 46 years of public life, the "archetype of thousands of Government workers who serve their country well, grinding away at their jobs, oblivious of politicians and political upheavals. He has done more than any other American to rid the country of the dread diseases of livestock." In his fight against tick fever, despite the opposition of the intrepid "Pitchfork" Ben Tillman, U. S. Senator of South Carolina, he built great vats and killed the ticks. It took rifles and quicklime to get foot-and-mouth disease, and when he swung on bovine tuberculosis that too took the count. No better told tribute was ever paid to an American veterinarian and his thousands of workers, all veterinarians, who "served their country well." What a pity the Bureau had not been named "The Veterinary Service."

Re Angell Memorial Hospital

In our comments on the veterinary service of the Angell Memorial Hospital, Boston, credit should have been given to Francis H. Rowley, 90-year-old Baptist minister, head of the Massachusetts S. P. C. A., and American Humane Society, for raising the funds required to build the hospital and to carry out its principles. Of this we are reminded by Capt. Gerry B. Schnelle, V. C., U. S. Army, former technician of the Memorial, now on duty with the war-dog service at the Remount Depot, Front Royal, Va.

Tribute to Adolph Eichhorn

On the recent retirement of Adolph Eichhorn from the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, Secretary Claude R. Wickard wrote:

Adolph Eichhorn, Director, Animal Disease Station, Bureau of Animal Industry.

I have just learned that for reasons of ill health you are considering retirement some



Dr. Adolph Eichhorn

time this year. Naturally I cannot urge you to do other than make plans which are in your own best interest, but I do want you to know that your retirement will leave a wide gap in our ranks fighting on the scientific front. I know that you have capable men working under you, and I hope that you have not been too busy to pass on to these men the benefits of your wide experience and training.

I hope to visit Beltsville within the next week or so, and look forward to a visit with you at that time.

S/CLAUDE R. WICKARD

Few American veterinarians are more widely known throughout the world than Dr. Eichhorn. His work and influence have been far-flung and of great value to the prestige of the United States as a guardian of livestock production. In the retirement of Dr. Eichhorn, the profession loses a strong prop, and the nation an intrepid fighter of animal diseases who is not easily replaced.

Let's get this war won; it's a fight for your freedom—for a free world.

CURRENT LITERATURE

ABSTRACTS

Vitamins in Soil

The presence of thiamin and riboflavin in fungi (*Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*, *Fusarium*) raised the question as to whether there was a possibility of finding vitamins in soil, and if so, whether the roots of plants absorbed them.

The presence of riboflavin in soil was determined by chemical and microbiological methods which disclosed that the occurrence of this B fraction corresponds to the amount of organic matter contained in the soil examined. Since proof that plantroots absorb this vitamin molecule from the soil was lacking, greenhouse plants were used to make the test. The roots of plants irrigated with water containing a concentration of riboflavin, 1:25,000, were found to contain twice as much riboflavin as the ones irrigated with distilled water. [C. C. Carpenter, Department of Plant Science, Syracuse University: *Riboflavin-Vitamin B₂ in Soil*. *Science*, 98, (July 20, 1943): 109-110.]

The Answer to Laying House Mortality

The poultryman is told in plain words that the laying house is robbing him of profits and incidentally retarding the war effort. Come August and September, barely one half of the chicks hatched are alive and healthy. Breeding, feeding, management, and disease are the main factors involved. It's too late to improve the first, but the other three are capable of correction. Every pound of feed must produce good results through the selection of laying stock, feed, feeding methods, and housing. Pullets are more profitable than older fowl. Cleanliness and disinfection command attention. Roofs, windows, walls, hoppers, fountains, and litter must be kept in order. Provide ample floor space. Avoid outdoor life in freezing weather. Alfalfa or clover cut and cured before it has bloomed is stored during summer, ready for the pullets the day they are housed. Guard against chicken pox during the summer, not at the time of or after housing. Consult your veterinarian about this. Cull frequently, control lice, and watch out for colds—all colds are infectious. Remove cases of gray eyes and fowl paralysis from the flock. Bury dead fowl deep or burn them. Keep dogs

and visitors out of the house and yards; they may carry disease germs and parasite eggs on feet, shoes, or clothing. America's hens produced an average of 113 eggs each last year, while commercial poultrymen's layers under the same conditions produced from 150 to 180 eggs per hen. Farmers can equal this by merely obeying the rules of simple poultry hygiene. [Cliff D. Carpenter: *The Answer to Laying House Mortality*. *Successful Farming*, (Aug. 1943): 18 and 30-31.]

Brucellosis: Marcus (Iowa) Endemic

During the period 1930-1941, 29,504 cases of brucellosis (human) were reported in 48 states, an average of 1.87 per 100,000. Of these, 1,887 were in Iowa, or 6.25 per 100,000 population. Direct contact with hogs is responsible for the high incidence in the Middlewest. Most of the contact cases are sporadic and in their aggregate exceed the cases due to contaminated dairy products. Milk-borne brucellosis also is usually sporadic. *Brucella abortus* is usually the etiologic agent, but the udder of cows may become infected with the porcine strain (*Brucella suis*), which is particularly pathogenic for man and multiplies more rapidly in milk than *B. abortus*.

On Sept. 10, 1941, an investigation of 13 cases at Marcus, a town of 1,200, showed that the cause was drinking milk of cows affected with Brucella infection contracted from hogs. In all, 77 persons were infected (active or latent). Of 20 blood cultures made, 13 yielded Brucella; and of 204 blood samples tested for agglutination in dilution of 1: 80 to 1: 2,500, 36.3 per cent of those who had drunk the contaminated milk were positive. These included 5 children under 5 years old, and 7 who were from 10 to 19 years of age.

In conclusion, the authors stress the advisability of eradicating bovine brucellosis through the measures recommended by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and the use of only carefully pasteurized milk through the enforcement of the Standard Milk Ordinance of the United States Public Health Service.

Isolation of Brucella from the patient's blood stream is *par excellence* the most reliable means of diagnosis. The agglutination test comes second, and the intradermal test with Brucella antigen (Huddleson) signifies exposure to the

organism in the recent or remote past. [Carl F. Jordan, M.D., M.P.H., F.A.P.H.A., Irving H. Borts, M.D., F.A.P.H.A., Donald M. Harris, M.D., M.P.H., F.A.P.H.A., and James R. Jennings, C.E., F.A.P.H.A., Iowa public health service: *Brucellosis: Consideration of its Epidemiology, Diagnosis and Control*. *Am. J. Pub. Health*, 35, (July, 1943): 773-779.]

Pulmonary Sporotrichosis in a Hereford Cow

Although several species of the fungus *Sporotrichum* infect man and animals, cattle are generally regarded to be immune. The infection is a deep-seated mycosis, differing in that respect from the superficial mycoses (ring-worm, athlete's foot). It may attack any tissue or organ and is not transmitted by contact with affected subjects, except, perhaps, by accident. In man, the infection is said to occur from pricks of thorns. The disease occurs in Britain, France, Germany, and the United States, particularly in the Missouri Valley. It has never been known to occur in Canada, until a local veterinarian submitted the carcass of the case in question for examination. The animal had been destined for slaughter after losing weight and showing symptoms of pulmonary distress.

The lungs presented a pathological picture resembling tuberculosis in the apexes of the lungs, but without purulent cavities. Suspecting an aspergillosis, specimens were cultured on plain and Sabouraud's agar and later on dextrose-yeast extract medium, which proved satisfactory. The technique is described and the microscopic findings photographed. The investigation proved that the case was one of primary, pulmonary sporotrichosis. [F. A. Humphrey and Dorothy F. Helmer, *Laboratory of Hygiene, Department of Pensions and National Health, Kamloops, B.C.: Pulmonary Sporotrichosis in a Cattle Beast*. *Canad. J. Comp. Med. and Vet. Sci.*, 7, (July, 1943): 199-204.]

Genital Brucellosis in Man

Six cases of epididymitis among workers in meat refrigerating plants are reported. The ailment began with general symptoms before funicular, scrotal, and testicular pains appeared. The pain was particularly acute in the epididymis. Subacute prostatitis and vesiculitis were present in some cases. Patients affected with the chronic form complained of asthenia and remissions of moderate fever. The diagnoses were confirmed by seroagglutination and allergy tests. [P. Purriel, R. Risso, and J. Espansandín: *Genital Brucellosis in Man*. *Arch. Urug. de Med. Cir. y Especialid.*, Montevideo, Aug. 1942. *Abst. J.A.M.A.*, 121, (Apr. 1943): 1417.]

BOOKS

Diseases and Parasites of Poultry

And still they come: books on poultry diseases, one upon the other in quick succession. The latest arrival is *Diseases and Parasites of*

Poultry from authors connected with the University of Illinois.



Before World War I, the horse was the popular attraction of the writing caste. In the 1920's, reproductive diseases of cattle was the thing. Farm horses were going, and city horses had already vanished from the scene. Small animal medicine was transforming box stalls into kennels and the antiquated books on canine pathology (?) were dolling up. Poultry medicine was lingering in the offing. Few veterinarians knew the wishbone from the pygostyle, and cared less. Although there was some excellent poultry literature, it was a stranger in the practitioner's library and no attraction to the man who traveled the roads in farm-animal practice. As to the chicken coop back of the cow stable, the slickest racket known to medical quackery had got there "fustest with the mostest," as a famous cavalryman is said to have said.

Came another war, demanding more of the kind of protective food the barnyard hen can furnish if but given a break in her fight against the antiscientific practices of her keepers, and with it (the war) came a nation-wide plea for means of decreasing a shameful mortality which no other branch of animal production could long have survived on a larger scale than the onetime poultry flock of the average American farm—pin-money flocks fed mostly with grain pilfered by the wife from the granary and neither paid for nor computed with other costs of production. All this has changed, they say. A billion-dollar industry came by replacing clucks with incubators and big hatcheries, the poultrymen boast. Yet, mortality kept a great stream of egg tonnage coming from China and other countries seemingly more successful poultry raisers than we. With these sources of food cut off and poultry mortality rampant, what could be more natural than floods of poultry books and bulletins, poultry improvement plans, and a rousing interest in poultry medicine among veterinarians? All of these have their place and the reason is self-evident—disease control—the main purpose to signalize in the herculean task of stepping up food production from this source.

We like the names of the books published recently: *Poultry Diseases*, *Diseases of Chickens*, *Diseases and Parasites of Poultry*, and others.

The very names hit the poultry-problem nail right on the head because no scientific nor practical detail of poultry production is lacking in them. From the standpoint of raising production levels, disease is the most outstanding because of the futility of ignoring it in attempting to glorify the over-touted selective breeding which veterinary medicine includes anyhow. Do not these capable authors confess that "*the average death loss, expressed as a percentage, has increased markedly during recent years?*" The figures given by Barger and Card on adult, layer, and chick mortality are stunning in all perspectives and unfortunately, as stated, "*it is closely associated with the increased use of intensive methods of rearing and production.*" What more could be said in a plea for more and better veterinary service and for abolishing the poultryman's habits of the past? The so-thought upward march of poultry growing is, in fact, downward. Poultry raising is only seemingly removed from the farm-wife category. Except as a real estate racket, it seems to be a losing game.

This book, besides the refreshing chapters on mortality and the nature of disease, has fine treatments of fowl anatomy, surgery, diagnosis, maladies (bacterial, virus, protozoan, mycotic, nutritional), poisons (drugs, chemicals, plants, molds, insects), intestinal and external parasites (metazoa, protozoa, lice, mites, ticks, fleas) and closes with a description of drugs useful to poultrymen. The diction is excellent, grammar delightfully uniform, orthographic and grammatical infelicities rare, typography well-chosen, illustrations clear, references numerous, index complete, are a few thoughts pressed into the mind after a few hours of pleasant reading. Although nowhere aimed above the heads of the layman, it is no less educational to the veterinary practitioner, to whom it is herewith recommended. [*Diseases and Parasites of Poultry.* By Edgar Hugh Barger, D.V.M.* Berkeley, Calif., and Leslie Ellsworth Card, Ph.D., Professor of Poultry Husbandry, University of Illinois. 400 pages. Cloth. Illustrated. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia. Price, \$3.75.]

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Rabbits for Food and Fur

The wildlife service, now functioning under the directives of the Department of the Interior, has just published a timely manual on the raising of the domestic rabbit which the veterinarian will need to keep abreast of this branch of animal production, for here is an infant industry of immense potentiality in our growing country. Appropriately, the book is dedicated to *food* at a time when the human dietary is uppermost in all minds. That "Food

is as vital as bullets," as the author points out, was never before as easy to understand.

The text is a guide alike to the novice and the expert in respect to (1) rabbit meat as food, (2) advice to beginners, (3) location of the warrens, (4) choosing breeds, (5) breeding and feeding, (6) disease prevention, (7) judging, (8) marketing meat and fur, (9) cooking, and (10) the tanning of pelts.

The chapter on disease (4 pages) is a lesson on sanitation and hygiene. "The treatment of disease calls for the service of competent veterinarians to diagnose the disease and administer potent drugs," is the author's advice to the rabbit breeder. By this brand of wisdom, the prospective veterinary reader is assured that the other chapters are equally well grounded. The confusing, misleading, and incomplete pathology and therapeutics which many writers are disposed to cram into short manuals on zoötechnics here takes the form of disease prevention and turns the husbandman in the direction of professional service in keeping with the trend that modern medicine and common sense dictates. We compliment the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and particularly the author, for furnishing a book as useful to the rabbit-breeding pursuit as it is gratifying to those entrusted with the control of animal diseases.

"Get acquainted with rabbits" is good advice to veterinarians; their production has many ramifications; their meat is delectable; and, believe it or not, 90 different kinds of fur for garments are made from their pelts. [*How to Raise Rabbits for Food and Fur.* By Frank G. Ashbrook, in charge of fur research, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Chicago. Cloth. 253 pages. 50 excellent illustrations. Orange Judd Publishing Company, New York. 1943. Price, \$2.00.]

Penicillin

Penicillin, Annotated Bibliography is a well-indexed booklet containing 80 revealing abstracts on the subject from British and American authors. It is designed to bring knowledge of this sensational microbicide up to date. [*Winthrop Chemical Company, New York. Paper. 68 pages. 1943.*]

Of 56 Aberdeen-Angus sales held during the first six months of 1943, 3,943 head sold for an average of \$407.75 as compared with \$288 a head for about the same number sold during the same period of 1942.

Exports of cattle from Mexico for the first quarter of 1943 increased 35 per cent over the previous year, but on June 1, the Mexican government restricted the export of live cattle to 500,000 annually which is more than the average for previous years.

THE NEWS

The War Conference

St. Louis, Aug. 25-26, 1943

The Eightieth Annual Meeting, American Veterinary Medical Association

Coming as it did during a war of unprecedented magnitude, the Association's annual session for 1943 was the most historic gathering of veterinarians of all time. Viewed from any angle it was doubtless the most important mobilization of talent North American veterinarians have ever assembled. What it lacked (from choice) in the number in attendance and in the scope of its contribution to science was more than made up by the high standing of the reporters and the weight of their theses. It was a convention not for the advancement of science *per se*, but one expressly intended to take an inventory of veterinary science for the purpose of planning means for its practical application in behalf of the tremendous mili-

tary operations in which the countries of the Western Hemisphere (save one) are engaged against the aggression of mighty foes to human freedom. Sober, determined faces replaced the happy, care-free countenances of former years. There was serious business to be done and big problems to face and, if possible, to solve. Committees on each of the species of food-producing animals had worked through the year and had submitted printed reports of their respective recommendations to each member of the House of Representatives for analysis, aggrandizement, and final disposal and action. Some of these reports, written and circulated for the guidance of animal producers, have already been published. The others will be



Dias of the opening session, with President W. W. Dimock speaking as presiding officer. Others in the picture are, left to right: E. R. Cushing, O. V. Brumley, Brig. Gen. R. A. Kelser, Mrs. J. C. Schoenlaub, W. W. Dimock, J. F. Bredeck, Col. A. E. Cameron, B. T. Simms, Guillermo Q. Bravo, Charles W. Bower, Fernando N. Carmago, J. G. Hardenbergh.

published in the November issue of the JOURNAL in evidence of the Association's wartime activity.

The war conference differed in material



Brig. Gen. R. A. Kelser, U. S. Army.

respects from meetings of recent years. It lasted but two days. All sessions were general, that is, section work was abolished to make way for the special problems of war. There was no entertainment nor commercial displays. In lieu of the usual glamorous banquet, a quiet dinner session was set apart to hear an address on the veterinary situation by Dr. George H. Hart, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, University of California and chairman of the Committee on Animal Health, National Research Council.

Outstanding among the events of the program were the addresses of Brig. Gen. R. A. Kelser, U. S. Army; Lieut. Col. A. E. Cameron, Royal Canadian Army; Dr. Guillermo Quesada Bravo, director general of the Livestock Division, Department of Agriculture, Mexico, and Dr. Fernando N. Camargo, veterinarian and lecturer in the Universidad Nacional de México. These speakers presented pertinent facts concerning the wartime veterinary problems of their respective countries.

The program published in the August JOURNAL was carried out without notable change. Among the resolutions passed was a strong and vigorous protest against the transfer of the federal meat inspection from the command of the Bureau of Animal Industry, leaving, as it does, the Bureau unhorsed should the mobili-

zation of the disease-fighting force become imminent. The unwisdom of putting a science service under the directive of a commercial one was denounced as ill advised and, in effect, a trend which may bring to an end the long chain of scientific and practical achievements applauded throughout the world of science and animal production.

Officers chosen: President-Elect Charles W. Bower stepped into the presidential chair. James Farquharson, professor of surgery, Division of Veterinary Medicine, Colorado State College, was elected *president-elect* without



Lieut. Col. A. E. Cameron, Royal Canadian Army. He is Executive Board member, first district.

dissenting voice. John G. Hardenbergh was retained as *executive secretary* and was designated *managing editor*. L. A. Merillat was retained as *editor*, to be designated *editor-in-chief*, and Helen S. Bayless was named *assistant editor*. J. V. Lacroix, North Shore Animal Hospital, Evanston, Ill., was elected *treasurer*, vice M. Jacob, deceased. The vice presidents elected were: M. M. Leonard, Asheville, N. C.; R. A. Hendershott, Trenton, N. J.; John L. Tyler, Whittier, Calif.; Chas. A. Mitchell,

Ottawa, Ont.; and Fernando N. Camargo, Mexico, D. F.

The Associated Press, United Press, the agricultural press, and particularly the local news-

Delegates to the War Conference from Mexico.



Right, Dr. Guillermo Quesada Bravo, Director General, Livestock Division, Department of Agriculture, Mexico, D. F., and left, Dr. Fernando Camargo, veterinarian and lecturer in the Universidad Nacional de Mexico.

papers, showed profound interest in the details of the program and gave the Association great credit for the spirit of the meeting and for the type of material presented.

1944 Meeting Will Be Held in Chicago

On recommendation of the Executive Board, the House of Representatives voted unanimously at its St. Louis session to hold the 1944 annual meeting in Chicago. This will be planned essentially as a business meeting, any further program developments to depend upon conditions affecting travel and other facilities. The dates and hotel headquarters will probably be decided at the winter meeting of the Board of Governors and Executive Board.

Under normal conditions and in accordance with the zoning of AVMA meetings, the 1944 session would have been in zone 3, (the South and Southeast). An invitation was filed in 1942 to hold the 1944 meeting in Dallas, Texas, but the wartime hotel and railroad situation, plus the absence of many Texas key members of the AVMA who are serving with the armed forces, make it advisable to hold the session in a more central and conveniently accessible location.

No loyal professional man is in business entirely for his health, but every professional man should be in business for the health of his profession.

It is understood that the AVMA sessions to which zone 4 and zone 3 were entitled for 1942 and 1944, respectively, will be allotted to those areas as soon as conditions are suitable for all concerned.

Election in Executive Board District VI Now Taking Place—L. M. Hurt Temporarily Appointed to Fill Vacancy

Ballots were mailed to all members in District VI (Arizona, California, Canal Zone and Central America, Colorado, Mexico, Nevada, New Mexico and Utah) under date of Sept. 1, 1943, for the nomination of candidates to fill the unexpired term ending in 1946. A vacancy was caused by the election of Dr. James Farquharson, former incumbent, as president-elect at the St. Louis meeting. The nominating polls will close on Oct. 30, 1943, and ballots containing the names of candidates nominated will be mailed about Nov. 5, 1943.

President Charles W. Bower has appointed Dr. L. M. Hurt, Sierra Madre, Calif., to represent District VI pending completion of the election.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the AAHA

The tenth annual meeting of the American Animal Hospital Association was held at the Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Aug. 26-27, 1943, following the AVMA meeting. All sections of the country except the far West and Florida were represented.

A dinner business meeting was held Thursday evening. All officers were reelected to serve until the next annual meeting.

The general session was held Friday morning. Dr. R. G. Green, head, bacteriology department, University of Minnesota, gave an interesting presentation of recent developments in distemperoid virus.

Dr. Charles Rife of Atlanta, Ga., led the membership in a discussion of labor problems confronting animal hospitals.

Drs. M. L. Morris and J. B. Engle discussed feeding of dogs in wartime, reviewing activities at nutritional conferences held in Washington earlier this year.

The executive board of the AAHA met August 24, at the Hotel Jefferson to transact routine business of the Association.

There is now but one way to prevent the United States getting under the heel of the hostage killers and that is to help finance the operations of the Army and Navy.

M.A.
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for

APPLICATIONS

The listing of applicants conforms to the requirements of the administration by-laws—Article X, Section 2.

First Listing

- BRAGO, GUILLERMO Q.
Reyna 100 Villa Obregon, Mexico D. F.
D.V.M., Escuela Nacional de Medicina Veterinaria, 1930.
Vouchers: F. Camargo N. and Chas. W. Bower.
- BRITTEN, MART S.
314 W. Carroll St., Macomb, Ill.
D.V.M., Grand Rapids Veterinary College, 1915.
Vouchers: C. E. Fidler and S. W. Haigler.
- CECIL, DWIGHT L.
463 S. Monroe St., Decatur, Ill.
D.V.M., McKillip Veterinary College, 1917.
Vouchers: C. E. Fidler and S. W. Haigler.
- CHAPMAN, O. D.
136 Helois St., P. O. Box 9006, New Orleans, La.
D.V.M., Chicago Veterinary College, 1915.
Vouchers: R. E. Baucom and Ashe Lockhart.
- CLAPHAM, BENJAMIN F.
225 Florene Ave., Westfield, N. J.
D.V.M., Kansas State College, 1921.
Vouchers: J. B. Engle and E. R. Cushing.
- CRUNDWELL, J. BRADLEY
S.C.U. 1907 Vet. Section, Vet. Station Hosp., Ft. Lewis, Wash.
D.V.M., Iowa State College, 1943.
Vouchers: J. G. Fuller and K. D. Devine.
- DOPP, I. F.
Craig, Mo.
D.V.M., St. Joseph Veterinary College, 1920.
Vouchers: D. F. Luckey and R. L. McConnell.
- GRAHAM, T. L.
Arthur, Ill.
D.V.M., McKillip Veterinary College, 1915.
Vouchers: D. M. Smith and L. A. Merillat.
- HALE, M. D.
No. Main St., Wolfeboro, N. H.
V.M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1937.
Vouchers: C. L. Martin and F. F. Russell.
- HARBOUR, E. G. L.
Lock Box 113, Lawrence, Kansas.
D.V.S., Western Veterinary College, 1905.
Vouchers: G. A. Rathman and J. A. Bogue.
- HORSTMAN, CARL H.
300 Collinsville Ave., Collinsville, Ill.
D.V.M., Iowa State College, 1930.
Vouchers: C. S. Watt and A. E. Bott.
- HOUSTON, N. G.
Eatonton, Ga.
D.V.M., Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 1935.
Vouchers: B. E. Carlisle and O. N. Mathis.
- HUGGINS, M. J.
316 W. Park St., Edwardsville, Ill.
D.V.M., Chicago Veterinary College, 1913.
Vouchers: C. C. Hastings and J. P. Torrey.
- KAY, GUSTAVE A.
7003 Westlake Dr., Dallas, 14, Texas.
M.D.C., Chicago Veterinary College, 1902.
Vouchers: M. B. Starnes and Ashe Lockhart
- NEWCOMB, H. H.
16 Park Pl., Newark, N. J.
D.V.S., McGill University, 1897.
Vouchers: J. B. Engle and A. E. Bott.
- RAGLE, AUSTIN
2208 Resort St., Baker, Ore.
D.V.M., Indiana Veterinary College, 1914.
Vouchers: E. W. Coon and M. J. Smith.
- RASMUSSEN, F. R.
Glencoe, Minn.
B.V.Sc., Ontario Veterinary College, 1933.
Vouchers: D. B. Palmer and A. C. Spannaus.
- STIPE, F. M.
701 S. Kansas, Newton, Kansas.
D.V.S., Grand Rapids Veterinary College, 1908.
Vouchers: H. F. Dotson and G. A. Rathman.
- WALKER, W. A.
Golconda, Ill.
D.V.M., Kansas City Veterinary College, 1914.
Vouchers: C. E. Fidler and A. K. Merriman.
- WANK, CARL A.
616 S. 7th St., St. Joseph, Mo.
D.V.M., St. Joseph Veterinary College, 1918.
Vouchers: J. L. Wells and Ashe Lockhart.
- WARD, WILLARD D.
Veterinary Station Hosp., S.C.U. 1907, Fort Lewis, Wash.
D.V.M., Washington State College, 1939.
Vouchers: R. E. Conner and J. L. Ellis.
- Second Listing**
- Angstrom, C. I., Pigeon Breeding & Training Center, C.S.C.R. T.C., Camp Crowder, Mo.
- Bradley, Newton W., Ethel, Mo.
- Brimer, William W., 1205 San Pablo Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
- Carr, F. S., Cairo, Ga.
- Chamberlain, P. C., Elsberry, Mo.
- Chase, Irving N., 610 Main St., Oconto, Wis.
- Corson, Charles R., Middlebury, Ind.
- Cummings, C. H., Fairview, Mo.
- Dillard, W. C., Farmington, Mo.
- Fondren, V. H., 114 Kendalia Ave., San Antonio, Texas.
- Godoy, Miguel F., Casilla 130, Curico, Chile, S. A.
- Henthorne, R. Dale, Spencer, W. Va.
- Hollingshead, E. E., 26 N. Skokie Valley Rd., Highland Park, Ill.
- Kiger, G. J., Alta Vista, Kan.
- Kinnison, C. R., 504 Webster St., Chillicothe, Mo.
- Lujan, Leandro E., Calle Albino Mireles s/n, Fcto Zarco, Chihuahua, Chih, Mexico.
- McClure, Will E., 25 W. 18th, Hutchinson, Kan.

McGrew, E. N., 1932 Midland Blvd., Fort Smith, Ark.
 Moody, C. A., Newnan, Ga.
 Pearce, O. K., Moscow, Kan.
 Randle, John A., Greenville Army Air Field, Greenville, Miss.
 Reed, Francis I., Morris, N. Y.
 Richardson, Charles E., P. O. Box 164, Versailles, Mo.
 Riley, A. H., Box 464, Gardner, Kan.
 Schattenburg, A. E., Riley, Kan.
 Scott, J., Mound City, Mo.
 Scriber, R. G., 2240 Greenwood Rd., Shreveport, La.
 Smith, Rueben E., Margaretville, Delaware Co., N. Y.
 Wright, Alan W., Main St., Vergennes, Vt.
 Young, H. Grady, 224 Fletcher St., Thomasville, Ga.
 Zollinger, C. E., 839 W. 5th St., Junction City, Kan.

1943 Graduate Applicants

First Listing

The following are graduates who have recently received their veterinary degrees and who have applied for AVMA membership under the provision granted in the Administrative By-Laws to members in good standing of junior chapters. Applications from this year's senior classes not received in time for listing this month will appear in later issues. An asterisk (*) after the name of a school indicates that all of this year's graduates have made application for membership.

Colorado State College

BARNHART, WALTER G., D.V.M.
 Shaw, Colo.
 Vouchers: K. W. Smith and R. F. Bourne.

Michigan State College

DAVIDSON, GEORGE W., D.V.M.
 119 E. Grand River Ave., East Lansing, Mich.
 Vouchers: E. K. Sales and J. P. Hutton.
 FREIER, GEORGE G., D.V.M.
 Unionville, Mich.
 Vouchers: E. K. Sales and J. P. Hutton
 STAHL, CHARLES H., D.V.M.
 1232 Wayburn Ave., Grosse Pointe, 30, Mich.
 Vouchers: E. K. Sales and L. R. Hedeman.

Washington State College

BAKER, B. K., D.V.M.
 1440 W. 101 St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Vouchers: E. E. Wegner and N. L. McBride.

Second Listing

Freiermuth, George, D.V.M., Box 147 College Station, Veterinary Clinic, Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.

Menig, O. Richard, D.V.M., Four Lakes, Wash.
 Newhall, Jay H., D.V.M., Junction City, Ore.
 Potts, Burt E., D.V.M., Rt. No. 2—Box 2164, Kent, Wash.

Townsend, Wm. H., D.V.M., Livestock Sanitary Board, Helena, Mont

COMMENCEMENTS

Colorado State College

The commencement exercises of Colorado State College were held on Aug. 20, 1943. The following men were graduated with the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine:

Barber, Sterling E.	McChesney, John H.
Clark, Sterling D.	Miller, S. Glen
Cullen, Wm. Clough	Minnick, Richard F.
Eden, Edward L., Jr.	Mollelo, Joseph A.
English, James E., Jr.	Nisley, Bryant B.
Green, William S.	Osguthorpe, Delbert A.
Hamilton, Paul C.	Pike, Tommy L.
Hasselbalch, Neal I.	Reid, Donald G.
Hastings, George H.	Stacy, Joseph E.
Jobe, Darr	Stein, Arnold J.
Klaich, Nick	Summers, Mark E.
Koenig, Richard E.	Tew, Alfred C.
Laird, William W.	White, Robert W.
Leadbetter, Lynn F.	Wion, John E.
McChesney, Arthur C.	Woods, Richard S.

Kansas State College

At the commencement exercises of Kansas State College on July 27, 1943, Dean R. R. Dykstra presented the following candidates for the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine:

Anderson, Eugene E.	McDonald, Terrence E.
Atkins, Robert Claude	McMahan, Willard L.
Berg, Leo Grant	Meredith, Wm. H.
Bowers, Don Raymond	Miesse, Wm. B.
Brecheisen, Adell W.	Minnis, Russell G.
Brown, Francis Hoyt	Mitchell, Kenneth P.
Buchli, Richard Irwin	Mohney, Leonard W.
Burns, John Robert	Moody, Robert B.
Caraway, Hugh Louis	Newman, John Porter
Coffman, Roger Bragg	Oberst, Fayne H.
Cook, Raymond Hollis	Ogilvie, Fred B.
Donahue, Dennis R.	Olney, Richard
Foelschow, Leslie O.	Penticuff, C. M., Jr.
Gatzoulis, Paul Wm.	Poppenhouse, R. L.
Guilfoil, Jos. E. V.	Porter, Henry D.
Harris, Warren G.	Porter, John J.
Henrickson, Keith D.	Pyles, Robert L.
Hineman, Kalo Albert	Reeve, Marshall P.
Hineman, Richard E.	Rockhold, Merrill D.
Hoins, John Henry	Shane, Charles K.
Holler, Orvin Hugh	Splitter, Earl J.
Isaacson, Lloyd L.	Thies, Wm. M., Jr.
Jackson, S. Lester	Vacura, Gordon Wm.
Jamison, William C.	Weber, Howard O.
Lamont, Jack Duncan	White, Wilbur W.
Lumb, William V.	Wilson, Amos P.
McClurkin, Arlan W.	Zimmerman K. C., Jr.

U. S. GOVERNMENT

Food Goal for 1944.—The food production program of the War Food Administration calls for 380,000,000 acres of crops for 1944, the largest ever put in by American farmers. The biggest increase is for wheat, the goal for which is 68,000,000 acres, or 14,000,000 more than for 1943. The program also calls for more beans, peanuts, potatoes, peas, and soybeans. Increase in livestock is to be kept at consistent levels. The WFA plans to maintain rationing at about the present status. In other words, there will be about 14,600,000,000 pounds of meat available for the 1943-1944 fiscal year. Of this amount, 17 per cent is for the armed forces, 14 per cent for lend-lease, and 6 per cent for reserve supply.

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Protein Saving.—The liveliest question confronting the feeders of livestock is covered by C. D. Lowe, of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, in a bulletin entitled "Protein-Saving Rations for Beef and Dual-Purpose Cattle." The present shortage of protein concentrates does not justify the feeding of 2-year-old and older cattle with such feeds where there is a reasonable stock of legume hay, the author advises.

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Promotion of Capt. Barrows.—A release from Ellington Field, Texas, announces: "Among the promotions announced today (Sept. 10) at the Army Air Forces aerial combat crew-training center, was that of Capt. Ernest D. Barrows to the rank of major. Major Barrows is the field veterinarian and as such holds one of the most important posts in the military organization. . ." Major Barrows was graduated at Colorado State College in 1939.

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The Pharmacy Corps.—Under an Act of Congress, passed at the close of the last session and signed by the President, the Surgeon General is authorized to organize a Pharmacy Corps, U. S. Army, and a Reserve Corps. The stated purpose is to coördinate all pharmaceutical service rendered in the Army: procurement, standardization, shipment, inspection, and storage of medical supplies. The bill provides for 88 pharmacist officers. Applicants must be between the ages of 21 to 32 years and graduates of recognized colleges of pharmacy having a four-year course. Appointments will be made in the grade of second lieutenant after passing a prescribed examination.

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The United States Department of Agriculture

recently announced that the serum used in combating hog cholera is now being made in record-breaking quantities. Production figures received by the Department from establishments operating under federal licenses show that more than 1,700,000,000 cc. of the protective serum were made during the period July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943. This quantity is about 25 per cent above last year's high output and greatly exceeds all previous production records.

AMONG THE STATES

California

Certified Milk (July, 1943) pays tribute to the late Dr. Maynard Rosenberger, veterinarian, farmer, and scientist, who died June 11, 1943, pointing out the distinguished service he rendered as chief of the milk inspection service in Los Angeles, in promoting certified milk production, and in the management of a large tract of land devoted to dairying: 10,000 acres and 5,000 animals. "Because of his training in veterinary science, Dr. Rosenberger took a keen interest in everything which affected the health of cattle," is among the many compliments paid to his career.

Florida

The Department of Health of Jacksonville has added the publication of a quarterly periodical to its activities. Vol. 1, No. 1, dated July, 1943, named Jacksonville Health Digest, contains 12 pages of material outlining the local health program. The editor requests "your suggestions for its improvement." No veterinary service is mentioned.

Illinois

Northern Illinois Association.—The Northern Illinois Veterinary Medical Association, one of the state's stable local societies, held its current quarterly session in Rockford, Sept. 29, 1943. There were the business session, literary program, and banquet to round out a full day's work. Its principal officers are L. B. Lake, Rockford, president; G. H. Norris, Pecatonica, vice-president; and C. A. Collins, Dixon, secretary-treasurer.

Brucellosis and mastitis were the main subjects discussed. The speakers were A. K. Kuttler, C. E. Fidler, W. C. Glenny, G. W. Jenson, A. A. Turner, and W. D. Daugherty.

One way to keep this country from becoming Prussianesque is to go on buying War Bonds and Stamps 'til it hurts.

L. A. Merillat spoke at the banquet on general veterinary history.

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Penicillin Study.—Through a grant of \$25,000 from The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., the department of biochemistry of the state university has set out to study the structural composition and, if possible, the synthesis of penicillin. The grant is a further indication of the increasing interest in this sensational mold derivative as a germicide and of the determination to make it generally available in the practice of medicine.

Iowa

Inspector-in-Charge J. A. Barger of the federal force reports, as of June 30, 1943, that 15,468 Iowa horses were vaccinated against encephalomyelitis last year. There were 86 cases and 26 deaths reported, none of which were stricken within ten days following the second vaccination.

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It is not generally known that some Iowa farmers are relocating fences or lines between farms to facilitate nonerosion contour farming. Two neighbors at Audubon, among others, are named in the farm press as having made such changes.

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Outbreak of Glanders.—Nothing appears to be more erroneous than to rest on the belief that any bacillary disease is ever completely eradicated. The incidence of glanders is admittedly low, but that this tenacious equine plague is no more is contradicted by the presence of 11 cases out of 14 on a farm at Dows in 1937, 1 out of 4 head in 1938, and 2 in 1943, all on the same farm. The diagnoses were made by J. F. Wall of Fort Dodge, who condemned the stable as unfit for the stabling of horses on the grounds that killing the reactors and disinfection, although carefully done, did not prevent recurrence. Whether the horses or the stable were the habitat of the organism was not determined, according to the report.—*From The Iowa Veterinarian, July August, 1943, p. 17.*

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Eastern Iowa Association.—Secretary Elson of the Eastern Iowa Veterinary Association has announced the following tentative program for its meeting of Oct. 12-13, 1943, at the Montrose Hotel in Cedar Rapids:

J. E. Peterman, Lincoln, Neb.: "Swine Erysipelas."

L. P. Doyle, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.: "Swine Enteritis."

F. S. Sharp, Ute, Iowa: "Swine Practice Problems."

H. C. Smith, Stillwater, Okla.: "Swine Brucellosis."

Frank Breed, Lincoln, Neb.: "Discussion of Swine Brucellosis."

L. A. Merillat, Chicago: "The Veterinary Corps in the War."

President Moles will convene the Executive Board October 9, to complete the program and the arrangements for the meeting. "Barrows and Bulls are Bullets" is the announced slogan of this local battle for food production.

Kansas

In Memory of George Grant.—A touching ceremony was held at Victoria, Aug. 4, 1943, when the state historical society joined with the livestock association, the Aberdeen-Angus associations, and the board of agriculture to celebrate the seventieth anniversary of the first importation of Angus cattle into the United States, and to honor the memory of George Grant, illustrious Scotchman, who not only brought the first consignment of Angus cattle over from northern Scotland, but also founded the settlement which became the center of the breed in this country despite hardships suffered by the settlers. A monument and plaque were dedicated to his memory at the site where he was buried in 1878. Although George Grant lived but five years as an American pioneer, he implanted the seeds of a great breed of beef cattle that in 1943 plays an important rôle in helping to prosecute the global war in which his adopted country is engaged.

Louisiana

Dr. H. H. Baur and Mrs. Baur of Monroe attended the eightieth annual meeting and war conference in St. Louis and reported a fine meeting to their home paper *Monroe Morning World*, quote: "Thursday morning's program was said to be exceptionally interesting when Brig. Gen. R. A. Kelser of the veterinary division of the surgeon general's office in Washington, showed slides that revealed the rôle dogs are playing in warfare, putting cables being strung underground as one activity. He further stated that 1,500 dogs are each month being enrolled in war service and that they are trained almost in human manner and each is assigned to his own special quarters when in service."

Let's get this struggle for a free world won without delay. Duty, Honor, Country are empty words if not supported by what we do.

New Jersey

New Veterinary Organization.—Twenty veterinarians from Warren and Sussex counties, New Jersey, met at Newton on July 2, 1943, to organize an association to be known as the Northwest Jersey Veterinary Association, meetings to be held once in three months at some point in the above mentioned counties.

R. S. Huff of Newton acted as temporary chairman. H. J. Newton of Washington was elected secretary of the association.

John J. Devine of the Newark meat-inspection service spoke on the routine inspection carried on in that city.

North Dakota

District Meetings.—Three district meetings were held in North Dakota in August: One at Devil's Lake, August 10; one at Grand Forks, August 11; and one at Fargo, August 12. The purpose of the meetings was the bringing of first hand information to the veterinarians on swine erysipelas and the use of culture and serum as a measure of controlling the disease.

J. E. Peterman, Bureau of Animal Industry, Lincoln, Neb., who has had wide experience with this disease in Nebraska, was the principal lecturer.

Texas

State Association.—The Texas Veterinary Medical Association held a defense meeting on Sept. 21-22, 1943, at College Station, with a goodly number present. The following program was presented.

Otto Stader, Ardmore, Pa.: "Use of the Stader Reduction Splint in Canine and Human Fractures" and "Distemperoid Virus as an Immunizing and Therapeutic Agent in Distemper."

A. H. Quin, Kansas City, Mo.: "Indications for Stilbestrol," followed by a round-table discussion of small animal problems, and "Nutritional Disturbances of Livestock."

The women's auxiliary furnished entertainment for the visiting women during the meeting.

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At a meeting of the members of the Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas on Aug. 1, 1943, in Fort Worth, Dr. E. A. Grist was appointed chief veterinarian to succeed Dr. T. O. Booth, who is now a member of the armed forces.

Dr. Grist is not a newcomer—quite the contrary. He is especially well equipped to supervise the work of the veterinary profession throughout the state. A graduate of the School of Veterinary Medicine of A. & M. College, he has specialized in livestock sanitation, served

the state health department under Dr. Cox for some time, and has served as assistant chief veterinarian for the past two years. Dr. Grist's family will move immediately from their present home in New Braunfels and join him in Fort Worth.

Washington

Director of Licenses Thomas J. Swayze has waived collection of the annual renewal fee for license to practice veterinary medicine in behalf of veterinarians in the military service.

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The provisions of a bill passed by the state legislature last year exempt the Washington State Veterinary Medical Association from paying an annual license fee of \$15.00, along with all other nonprofit corporations.

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The state cattlemen's association headed by Alan Rogers of Ellensburg has joined with the forest service, the game commission, and the farm bureau in working out plans to conserve elk and deer without hindering the needs of domestic livestock. The problem is pronounced one of vital importance, in current agricultural literature.

Wisconsin

Poultry School.—The school for flock-selecting and pullorum-testing agents designed to improve the poultry industry was held at Madison, September 16-17, the departments of poultry husbandry and veterinary science co-operating. The curriculum comprised instructions on culling, feeding, breeding, blood testing for pullorum disease, poultry parasites, sanitation, and disinfection. Among the veterinarians on the teaching staff were Drs. B. A. Beach, H. M. Campbell, F. B. Hadley, and C. A. Herrick, of the university and Robt. Graham of the University of Illinois. Written examinations were given to students familiar with poultry judging of the common breeds, and with the technique and interpretation of pullorum-disease testing.

COMING MEETINGS

University of Illinois Veterinary Conference.

University of Illinois, Urbana. Oct. 6, 1943. Robert Graham, head, Dept. of Animal Pathology and Hygiene.

Short Course for Veterinarians. Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 7-8, 1943. C. R. Donham, head, Dept. of Veterinary Science, Purdue University.

Eastern Iowa Veterinary Medical Association. Hotel Montrose, Cedar Rapids. Oct. 12-13, 1943. R. E. Elson, Vinton, Iowa, secretary.

(Continued on following page.)

American Public Health Association (1790 Broadway, New York City). Wartime Public Health Conference, New York City, Oct. 12-14, 1943. Seventy-second annual business meeting of the Association will be held in connection.

Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association. Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 21-22, 1943. Raymond C. Snyder, 39th and Woodland Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., secretary.

Southern Veterinary Medical Association. Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 1-3, 1943. L. A. Mosher, P. O. Box 1533, Atlanta, Ga., secretary.

Interstate Veterinary Medical Association. Warrior Hotel, Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 4-5, 1943.

Mississippi Valley Veterinary Medical Association. Fall meeting, Custer Hotel, Galesburg, Ill., Nov. 17-18, 1943. L. A. Gray, Bushnell, Ill., secretary.

American Society of Animal Production. Sherman House, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30-Dec. 1, 1943. A. D. Weber, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan., secretary.

U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Association. La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 1-2, 1943. R. A. Hendershott, Bureau of Animal Industry, Trenton, N. J., secretary-treasurer.

Cornell University. Annual Conference for Veterinarians. Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 5-7, 1944. W. A. Hagan, dean, Veterinary College, Ithaca, N. Y.

BIRTHS

To Dr. (O.S.U., '39) and Mrs. William G. Andberg, 2201 Scudder Ave., St. Paul, 8, Minn., a son, Paul Eric, Sept. 3, 1943.

MARRIAGES

Dr. Walter E. Brewer (A.P.I., '42), Tuskegee, Ala., to Miss Masie Etta Jackson, Akron, Ohio, Sept. 3, 1943.

Dr. Thomas C. Deal (A.P.I., '42), Conover and Burgaw, N. Car., to Miss Ethel Ramsey, Burgaw, N. Car., Aug. 21, 1943.

Dr. J. D. Wilcoxon (Tex., '42), Lexington, Mo., to Miss Katherlyn Hughes, Aug. 7, 1943.

DEATHS

Joseph W. Bryans (Ont., '07), 59 years old, Los Angeles, Calif., died Aug. 21, 1943. Born in England, Dr. Bryans engaged in general prac-

tice in Los Angeles. He was a member of the state association and joined the AVMA in 1912.

Robert Gladstone Elliott (Ont., '32), 37 years old, Aberdeen, S. Dak., died Aug. 18, 1943. He was born at Aberdeen on Oct. 11, 1906, and returned there after graduation to take over the general practice of his father, who survives him. Dr. Elliott joined the AVMA in 1935.

F. A. Laird (C.V.C., '02), San Antonio, Texas, died Aug. 4, 1943. He was state veterinarian of Illinois for eight years, before engaging in large and small animal practice in Donna and in San Antonio, Texas.

James L. Lindsay (Amer., '95), Union City, N. J., died Aug. 11, 1943. At the time of his death, Dr. Lindsay was the official veterinarian representing the New Jersey State Racing Commission at Garden State Park, near Camden. He was a member of the state association.

Harry P. Roberts (O.S.U., '18), 47 years old, Fargo, N. Dak., died Sept. 11, 1943. Born at Gladstone, Mich., Mar. 6, 1896, Dr. Roberts went to Fargo in 1928 leaving a private practice in Edgeley, to work with the city health commission in formulating a sanitation program. He was a city health inspector.

Warren M. Roth, 60 years old, Miller, S. Dak., died Jan. 2, 1943. He practiced for many years at Lincolnville, Kan.

D. V. Wolfe (Ind., '00), 80 years old, New Palestine, Ind., died Aug. 9, 1943, in Indianapolis.

* * *

Dr. F. A. Imler, 1884-1943

Dr. F. A. Imler, inspector-in-charge of virus serum control for the Bureau of Animal Industry in Kansas City, Mo., died suddenly in front of his offices in the Federal Building in that city on Friday afternoon, Sept. 17, 1943, at the age of 59 years.

Dr. Imler was born Feb. 17, 1884 in Pickaway county, Ohio. He received his DVM from the Ohio State University in 1906 and went with the Bureau shortly afterward. He married Anna M. Williams in 1911. Dr. Imler was appointed secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Bureau of Animal Industry Veterinarians (now the National Association of Federal Veterinarians) in 1932, serving in that office until his death. A member of the AVMA since 1918, he served on a number of its committees, including the Committee on Veterinary Biological Products of which he was a member for fourteen consecutive years (1928-1942) and chairman in 1931, 1932, 1935 and 1936.

THE VETERINARY PROFESSION AND THE WAR

Veterinarians Should Report New Locations to State Veterinary Chairman, P & A Service

Recent graduates, as soon as located, and other veterinarians who establish new locations, are urged to report their addresses and activities to the appropriate veterinary chairman of the Procurement and Assignment Service in order that the latter may be properly informed when called upon for recommendations by Selective Service Boards.

Not infrequently, recent graduates and other veterinary practitioners establish themselves in a state without notifying their state chairman. Result: The state veterinary committee may not be aware of the presence of these men until an urgent request is received for action or for recommendations concerning deferment. The state committee must then make inquiry or investigation before acting with resulting delays which may be serious in the case of imminent induction of veterinarians in essential work.

Attention is again called to the fact (*See the September JOURNAL, p. 190*) that Selective Service will not defer veterinarians who are not essential to their communities. With the scarcity of veterinary personnel to maintain needed and essential civilian services, it is more important than ever that the location and nature of the work of every veterinarian be a matter of record with the respective state veterinary committees of the Procurement and Assignment Service.

Every newly-located veterinarian should register with his state veterinary chairman, giving address, kind of practice or nature of work in which engaged, and Selective Service status or classification. Failure to do this may result in induction into the armed forces by Selective Service Boards which would otherwise recognize the need for the services of these individuals at home.

Veterinarian Needed for County Health Unit

The Escambia County (Florida) Health Unit desires the services of a graduate veterinarian qualified in meat and milk inspection, preferably one who has had experience in meat

inspection with the Bureau of Animal Industry, and who also is experienced in dairy-farm and pasteurizing-plant sanitation. A veterinarian not subject to Selective Service is wanted.

For information regarding this position, inquiries may be addressed to T. W. Reed, M. D., Director, Escambia County Health Unit, Pensacola, Fla.

Attention is again directed to a similar position with the McLennan County (Texas) Health Unit, Waco, Texas, for which inquiries should be addressed to Alan C. Love, Sanitary Engineer, City Hall, Waco, Texas.

Junior Veterinarians Needed in War Food Administration

The available supply of meat must be increased in order to meet the needs of the lend-lease program, our armed forces, war workers, and civilians. To meet these needs, the moderate and smaller-sized slaughterhouses of the country are being brought into the supply picture through the meat licensing system.

In order to successfully operate these slaughterhouses, the government finds it necessary to recruit a great number of junior grade veterinarians for employment in the Department of Agriculture, War Food Administration, Food Distribution Administration.

Applicants must have completed the full course of study in a veterinary college of recognized standing; however, applications will be accepted from senior students now in attendance at veterinary schools, if otherwise qualified.

The positions pay \$2,000 a year (plus \$433 overtime pay). There are no written tests and no age limits. Persons now using their highest skills in war work should not apply for these positions. Appointments in federal positions are made in accordance with War Manpower Commission policies and employment stabilization plans. Before a definite offer of appointment is made, eligibles are cleared through the Procurement and Assignment Service for Physicians, Dentists, and Veterinarians of the War Manpower Commission.

Further information may be obtained at first- and second-class post offices, or from the Commission's regional or Washington offices.

Proceedings, War Conference and Eightieth Annual Meeting American Veterinary Medical Association St. Louis, August 25-26, 1943

Opening Session

*Wednesday Afternoon Session, August 25,
1943*

The opening session of the war conference and eightieth annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, held at the Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25-26, 1943, convened at 1:50 p. m., President W. W. Dimock presiding.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: The meeting will please come to order. This is the eightieth annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association. I declare it open.

First on the program is the invocation by the Reverend Frank E. Harris of the First Methodist Church, East St. Louis, Ill. Reverend Harris.

Invocation

REV. FRANK E. HARRIS: Almighty and Eternal God, Thou in Whom we live and move and have our being, we come into Thy presence in the spirit of humility and dependence at the very beginning of this conference and annual meeting.

We invoke Thy blessing on all the sessions of this conference, and we pray that Thou wilt bless this organization in its great work of contributing to the ongoing of civilization and in co-operation with Thee in the building of the kingdom of God here upon earth.

We thank Thee, our Heavenly Father, for the knowledge and wisdom that Thou hast given unto the children of men and that Thou hast given them the ability to co-operate with Thee in the establishment of a better world, a world where want and misery shall eventually be eliminated.

We thank Thee for all who contribute to this enterprise in any way whatsoever. May Thy blessing attend those who appear on this program from time to time. Bless every speaker and the officers of this Association. And we would not forget, O Father, the men of this organization who have gone out into the service of their country in these perilous days.

We pray Thy blessing rest upon them wherever they are. Bless the homes out of which they have gone into this service. Be Thou with their loved ones, to sustain and strengthen them in their absence from home.

We pray for this land and country of ours and for our allies who are striving zealously for the establishment of peace and good will throughout the world where war shall be known no more, where the spirit of Christian democracy shall reign supremely.

Bless all the exercises of this convention, and may the work of the coming year be enriched because of the fellowship, because of the inspiration and because of the information that has been gained here these days together. This we ask in Jesus' name and for His sake. Amen.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Now we are going to sing "*The Star-Spangled Banner*" and "God Save the King" and have the pledge of allegiance. Dr. Cliff D. Carpenter is master of ceremonies.

. . . Singing of the "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King," followed by recitation of the pledge of allegiance. . . .

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Now we will have the address of welcome by Dr. Joseph F. Bredeck, health commissioner of St. Louis. Dr. Bredeck. (Applause.)

Address of Welcome

As health commissioner of the city of St. Louis, I wish to extend to your association a sincere welcome. Fortunately, early in my public health training I came in contact with some of your most esteemed leaders. Those lessons that I then learned have stood me well through the years. I have learned from experience and association.



Dr. Joseph F. Bredeck, health commissioner of St. Louis, delivering the address of welcome.

ciation the invaluable services that veterinarians can, and do render to the public health. Certainly this city has had many invaluable services rendered it by veterinarians in the health division. In the broad field of public health, your services are indispensable. To the nation's food supplies you have been a bulwark. In the protection of human beings from the diseases of animals, you have rendered a noble service.

There is a need for more veterinarians in public health work. Too many communities still have not fully realized what veterinarians can do to protect the public health. Your association has led the way in many fields and stimulated research that has meant so much. You have emphasized and re-emphasized the need for extended veterinary service. Success has marked the road which has not always been easy. However, there is no progress without effort and perseverance has been one of your great virtues. Continue the good work.

I am certain your convention will be successful in every way, and that many old associations and friendships will be renewed during your stay. I trust that you will

carry away with you many pleasant memories of St. Louis and your meeting here this year.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: The response to the address of welcome will be made by Dr. B. T. Simms, director, U. S. Regional Animal Disease Research Laboratory, Auburn, Ala. Dr. Simms. (Applause.)

Response

DR. B. T. SIMMS: Dr. Bredeck, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is both a privilege and a pleasure to have the opportunity to respond to Dr. Bredeck's words and, through him, to the people of St. Louis for the cordiality and hospitality which they are extending to us.

Personally, I feel that it is fitting indeed that you, Dr. Bredeck, should be selected to welcome us to your city because, as you indicated, the public health officers, perhaps, more than any other men outside of our profession, realize just what we are doing for the good and the maintenance of our country and our civilization.

And, if you will pardon my personal reference, I feel, Doctor, that it is quite fitting that a man from my state of Alabama should respond to your address because this state has realized full well the importance of public health work. We are proud of our department of public health in Alabama. We are glad that we have an active public health unit, a full-time unit in every county of the state—a record not equalled by most of the other states who stand higher in the economic scale than we do.

We know from experience the necessity of the work of the public health officers. We appreciate you and your group, and we are glad that we have the privilege of having you with us today.

We realize that the guest, as well as the host, has a responsibility. As guests of St. Louis and the surrounding territory, we are willing to accept our responsibility. We feel, sir, that there are certain truths which are axiomatic. We would say, first, it is impossible to have a profitable livestock industry unless our herds and flocks are relatively free from disease. Second, it is equally true that, with our present system of government, our farmers will not produce livestock in the numbers which are necessary unless they can expect a reasonable profit from their efforts in this direction. Third, we would recognize the fact that soil fertility cannot be maintained except under a method of management which includes at least as many domesticated animals as we have on our farms in America at the present time. And, finally, we should know that unless our people are consuming a diet which is high in meat, milk, butter, cheese, eggs and in vegetables grown on fertile soil, we cannot have a virile people.

Our responsibility, then, sir, is not just looking toward the health of the animals which are on our farms, but looking toward the maintenance of our nation, itself. As one of our famous British statesmen has said, "There can be no vigor in the nation if there is no vitality in the soil." And, unless we have a well developed livestock industry, we can have no vitality in our soil.

I am sure all of us attended Sunday School when we were younger. I remember well one occasion when I slipped away from the church where I usually went to accompany a couple of my little Negro playmates down to the colored church on the back side of the plantation. That particular day the teacher was holding forth concerning Cain and Abel, and he was explaining how these two young men had worshipped the Lord.

"Cain," he said, "gathered up a passel of spinach and onions and carrots. And what did the Lord do? He settled the smoke right down on the ground. But Abel caught himself a lamb and barbecued it, and the Lord opened up the portals of heaven and received therein the smoke therefrom."

So it is today that we hear mothers urging their children to eat spinach and carrots, but I don't recall the time when any healthy, young American had to be urged to eat a nice piece of roast beef or a veal steak or a good lamp chop.

We are told by some of our people that we must eat more vegetables and less meat because that will be less expensive; it will be better for the economy of the

country if we eat these vegetable foods instead of feeding them to our animals.

When that day comes, America starts downhill. We cannot maintain (and I speak not as a nutritionist but as one who has worshipped at the feet of good nutrition) a vigorous, virile people without these animal foods and without the vegetable foods that will come only from soils which are filled with vitality, and vitality in those soils will be there only when we are maintaining livestock on our farms. So sir, we accept our responsibility to you and to the people of St. Louis, to the good people of Missouri, and to our entire nation.

As your guests, it is our responsibility to see that our livestock industry continues, not so that we can make



Dr. B. T. Simms, director, U. S. Regional Animal Disease Laboratory, Auburn, Ala., delivering response to address of welcome.

a profit or so that the man who produces livestock can make a profit, but so that our nation can endure and go forward. Thank you. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: The next item on the program is greetings from the Women's Auxiliary, Mrs. J. C. Schoenlaub, Memphis, Tenn. (Applause.)

Greetings from the Women's Auxiliary

MRS. J. C. SCHOENLAUB: Mr. Chairman and Members of the American Veterinary Medical Association: I wish to extend to you a most cordial and sincere welcome. I consider it an honor to have been elected president of the Auxiliary, and I assure you that I will fill this office to the best of my ability.

I do not desire to make an address in the true sense, for I realize that our stay in St. Louis is short and much is to be crowded into the short time that is to be planned; I wish to come to the point immediately and to state for what our Auxiliary stands.

The purpose of our Auxiliary is to extend loans to needy and worthy senior students to complete their education. These loans are only for senior students in accredited schools, and are not to exceed the sum of \$200 in any single case.

We have had this year very few requests for loans,

for, as you know, the government is training students in the veterinary colleges.

The wives and the daughters of members are eligible for membership in the Auxiliary. And may I add in closing, that those who have not paid their dues while



Mrs. J. C. Schoenlaub, president, Woman's Auxiliary, delivering annual greetings.

in St. Louis, please do so, and those who are not members of the Auxiliary, please join us. (Applause.)

. . . Presentation of bouquet of flowers to Mrs. Schoenlaub. . . .

President's Address

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Looking at the program, I see it is now my turn to say something. I suppose I am a little bit different from most everybody else. I know it is always a temptation to say something on the side, but I have been warned by my friends not to do so. If some of you men who were in the House of Representatives this morning felt that I cut you short when we transacted business in two hours and one-half that would really take a full day, don't take it out on me after you have heard this address, because it is rather long, and I don't mean to take advantage of you after what happened this morning. I just have to read this as it is.

. . . President Dimock read his address. . . . (Applause.) (Published in the September, 1948, JOURNAL.)

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: At this point I turn the meeting over to Dr. O. V. Brumley, chairman of the Executive Board, to make some presentations. Dr. Brumley. (Applause.)

DR. O. V. BRUMLEY: Mr. President, it is my pleasure and honor at this moment to present the awards as outlined in the program.

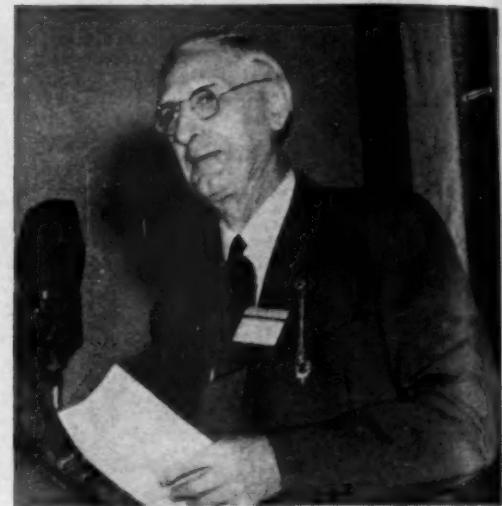
Presentation of President's Certificate

I am going to ask President Dimock to come forward first to receive the President's Certificate.

President Dimock, you have labored enthusiastically and efficiently in the interest of the American Veterinary Medical Association during the past year. You have instituted new programs which have received enthusiastic support, have established new procedures in connection with various committees and their functions which have resulted in improved and more complete reports. You have participated in many group meetings in various sections of the United States, and to all of these you have given freely of your knowledge and experience. You have been a real leader in connection with the various problems which were presented for solution during the year and for this you deserve the commendation of the entire membership of the American Veterinary Medical Association. You have carried on the splendid traditions of the office of president and

have given it added dignity and efficiency. Your many friends salute you on this occasion, and the entire membership of the American Veterinary Medical Association appreciates your faithful and untiring efforts in their behalf. Although your term as president ends with this meeting, may you always retain the same enthusiasm for the benefit of the Association and the entire veterinary profession.

May I, therefore, in behalf of the Executive Board present to you this certificate of proficiency as president of the American Veterinary Medical Association and with it the esteem and thanks of the entire membership.



President W. W. Dimock delivering the annual presidential address.

Presentation of President's Key

DR. BRUMLEY: We have next to present the President's Key. I will ask President-Elect Bower to please come forward.

Dr. Bower, you have served the profession efficiently during the past years. You have been outstanding as a practitioner of veterinary medicine, a leader of the veterinary profession in your state, and especially have contributed much to the knowledge of the profession in general by addresses and practical demonstrations to a large number of groups throughout the United States. By these contacts, you have become an outstanding leader in the profession nationally.

It is natural, therefore, that your many friends would elevate you to the highest honor possible in the profession—to the presidency of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

Therefore, it is an unusual honor and pleasure for me on this occasion, in behalf of the Executive Board and the membership at large of the American Veterinary Medical Association, to present you with the President's Key. This is a signal honor. May it open up the doors of opportunity to you for further service, and be symbolic of the esteem and affection in which you are held by the members of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

Presentation of Twelfth International Veterinary Congress Prize

DR. BRUMLEY: The next award in your program is the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress Award.

A brief explanation is in order relative to this award. When the International Veterinary Congress was held in New York, a sum of money was raised in this coun-

try for proper entertainment of the delegates from the various countries. Some of the money was not spent and the Veterinary Congress turned it over to the American Veterinary Medical Association. The interest from this fund, which is invested in government bonds, was to be used for an annual award for distinguished service



Chairman Brumley of the Executive Board presents Service Scroll to President Dimock.

in veterinary science and the livestock industry. The award is presented at each annual convention.

I am happy to announce that the committee has unanimously selected Dr. Otto Stader for this year's award.

Will Dr. Otto Stader please come to the platform? I shall now read the citation that goes with the award.

Doctor Stader, in the name of the Association, the Special Committee on the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress Prize has the honor on this occasion to present you with the annual award granted for noteworthy achievement by an American veterinarian. The Committee was impressed with your contribution to the welfare of mankind. You have conceived, invented, and put to use a new principle in the reduction and retention of fractures which promises to revolutionize the practice of orthopedic surgery.

Except in the academic sense, it is not our province as veterinarians to pass judgment on the technical work of our friends in the medical profession. Our obligation ends when we give to mankind the benefits of what we learn in our studies of animals. In this instance, however, the literature of human orthopedics is our permit to speak of your invention and precepts as a valuable donation to human welfare through suppressing pain, preventing deformities and curtailing lost time among victims of fractured bones. It seems reasonable to assert that no piece of work in human and veterinary medicine during recent years has been more noteworthy. The apparatus you developed and demonstrated before the foremost specialists of the orthopedic field has gripped the attention of the public and the medical world.

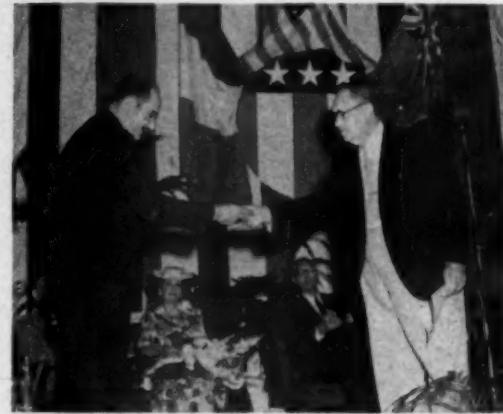
Anyone familiar with the baffling problems of orthopedic surgery in man and animals is fascinated from the start with the merits of the Stader Splint, even before all of its advantages are fully analyzed. It seems like something too good to be true. Violent dissolution of the skeleton is a grave accident; painful, disabling, deforming and sometimes fatal. It was, therefore, amazing to see subjects treated with the Stader splint walk from the operating room to romp or live in the open instead of being destined to a long period in bed and to a still longer period of infirmity, burdened with heavy casts, complex splints, and leg-stretching contraptions. With its proper use, the fractured bone is set, in fact, and is held in normal alignment until painless callous formation can be trusted to replace its temporary functions. To these remarkable improvements in setting and

retention of simple fractures, the experienced surgeon need not be reminded of the life-saving advantage of free accessibility of the wound of compound fractures nor of the absence of pressure necrosis and interrupted circulation.

Among scientific men, there is many an unsung hero who gives his time and efforts to the welfare of mankind. Our recognition and expression of appreciation to you is intended to fill that gap, knowing that you will continue to use your knowledge, your surgical skill, and your ingenuity for the good of man and animals.

Regretably, under present conditions, the production of this apparatus is somewhat restricted. We are told that the entire output has been taken by the medical profession for use in the armed forces. The civilian medical and veterinary services must wait until our fighting men injured in battle or otherwise have been supplied.

We have a letter from one of your colleagues who writes of the sacrifices you have made in developing this method of treating fractures, of the confidence in its usefulness in the medical profession, of the patient, pains-



Chairman Brumley presents Gold Key to incoming President Bower.

taking and masterful way you have demonstrated your methods to the orthopedic surgeons of famous hospitals who are entrusted with the professional care of our young manhood exposed to the terrors of war, to the accidents of the war industries, and to the hazards of normal life.

We were particularly impressed with the benefits that will be derived from the use of your methods among the personnel of the Army and Navy, but we are not unmindful of the contribution you have made to posterity.

Dr. Stader, I have the pleasure, privilege and honor of presenting you with this International Congress Prize Award. (Applause.)

. . . President Dimock read his remarks on presentation of Service Flag to Dr. Brumley, following which Dr. Brumley read his acceptance of same. (Applause.)

Presentation of Service Flag

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Dr. Brumley, acting for the Association, it is my solemn duty as president to place in your hands, as chairman of the Executive Board, this service flag which we here dedicate to our members and other veterinarians serving with the allied military forces at home and in many parts of the world in this anxious hour of international disorder. While the homage we are able to pay to their names and to the service they render may seem feeble, it is nevertheless an expression of our profoundest respect and admiration, and our assurance to them and their friends that they are not forgotten. We veterinarians destined to remain in

civil activities promise to do our utmost in our daily work, to make helpful knowledge available for timely use, and so pledge full support to these men and their work in the Army of the United States, and also to all the armed forces of the countries with which we are allied.

DR. BRUMLEY: It is a proud moment for me to accept this tribute to the veterinarians in the military service and to say that the presentation is complimentary to the work of the American Veterinary Medical Association during your administration, Dr. Dimock. May this flag be held sacred to the memory of the men whom you, as president of the AVMA, so thoughtfully planned to honor on the occasion of this gathering to carry out a war conference in the hope of aiding, in this all-out fight for our freedom and our way of life, through the study of problems preëminently important to its successful prosecution. I am sure that every veterinarian in civil

privileged and honored today to have with us, and will have with us throughout this conference, two official delegates from our neighbors to the south, the republic of Mexico.

The Secretary of Agriculture has designated these gentlemen to attend our conference, and we are happy to have them with us. We are also happy to show them the livestock industry of the United States.

I take great pleasure in introducing to you the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the republic of Mexico, Dr. Bravo. (Applause.)

Also, a man who has dedicated his life to teaching and instructing veterinarians so that they may go out and protect the livestock industry of the Republic of Mexico, as well as to safeguard the human health of their nation.

I would like to introduce to you a man from the School of Veterinary Medicine in Mexico City, Dr. Camargo. (Applause.)

I hope that many of you will become acquainted with these men. They may be strangers to you, but Dr. Camargo has been a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association for a good many years, and we are happy that he has consented to address you tomorrow on some of the problems which they have in the republic of Mexico. Their problems are our problems. Their problems of controlling livestock disease south of the border are just as important to us as it is to them. If diseases of livestock can be controlled at our doors, then how much easier it will be to safeguard the livestock industry of our nation.

Therefore, as I see it, the problems of the veterinary profession, whether in the United States, Canada, the republic of Mexico, or any other country of the western hemisphere, are common problems. I am sure that we will all gain much from this, the veterinary profession's good neighbor policy. Thank you. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: I don't know how it happens, but we have kept ahead of schedule. I dislike to start the next item on the program, which is the nomination of officers, until the exact hour that is listed.

. . . Recess. . . .

Nomination and Election of Officers

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: The next item on the program is the nomination of officers. We have to elect a president-elect, a first, second, third, fourth and fifth vice-president, and a treasurer. Before the nominations are started, it is necessary, according to the by-laws, that certain rules be read, that rules governing the election of the president-elect shall be announced to the floor of the general session preceding the election, by the executive secretary or his legal representative. I will now call on the executive secretary to read that part.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: This is article III of the administrative by-laws referring to the election of the president-elect.

. . . Executive Secretary Hardenberg read article III pertaining to the election of the president-elect. . . .

DR. N. J. MILLER (Col.): Mr. President, Members of the Association: I have a name to place in nomination for president-elect of this association.

DR. GEORGE H. GLOVER: Mr. President, Members of the Association: I have a name to place in nomination for president-elect of this association. Dr. George H. Glover, that grand old man of our profession and who for years was dean of the Veterinary Division at Colorado State College, was president of this association in 1910-11. That was thirty-two years ago. Since that time, no man from the great Mountain States has been so honored. Of the sixty-five presidents who have served this association, fifty-two have been from east of the Mississippi River; only thirteen from west of the Mississippi. We, from that section of the country, trust that you will not think us too impatient if, after thirty-two years, we appear before you requesting that honor for one of our men again.

Since the organization of the American Veterinary Medical Association, it has been the guiding light of our profession. It was created for the purpose of formulating the policies which would govern our members and, through our members, our entire profession. Today, our nation is engaged in a great conflict, the greatest in its history. The participation of our nation in this con-



Chairman Brumley presenting Twelfth International Veterinary Congress Prize to Dr. Otto Stader, Ardmore, Pa.

life, within the Association's jurisdiction, will be deeply impressed with this symbolic gesture from the human side of our professional work.

Message from American Red Cross

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: The next item on the program is a message from the American Red Cross by P. H. Bryns, executive secretary of the St. Louis Chapter. Mr. Bryns. (Applause.)

. . . Mr. Bryns read his address.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: I want to take just a minute to introduce the people on the platform here who have not had a chance to stand up. First is Gen. Kelser, chief of the U. S. Army Veterinary Corps. (Applause.) Lt. Col. Cameron of Canada. (Applause.) Dr. Cushing of New Jersey, the first vice-president. (Applause.)

I am going to call on our good friend, Dr. Bower, to introduce our two friends, visitors from Mexico. Dr. Bower was in Mexico last winter to attend one of their meetings. He got acquainted with these gentlemen. I think it would be quite proper for him to present them to you. Dr. Bower.

PRESIDENT-ELECT BOWER: President Dimock, I think we in the United States too frequently take for granted that the American Veterinary Medical Association is an organization of the United States and Canada, but we realize in reality that it is an American organization. It includes the Americas. Therefore, I think we are

conflict has made drastic changes in our economic program. One of the greatest of these changes is the urgent demand for increased food production. With this has come the demand for increase in meat, dairy products, poultry, and all animal products. Almost overnight our profes-

sored by a position on the Research Council of the American Veterinary Medical Association. While he is not connected directly with the Army Veterinary Corps or with the Bureau of Animal Industry, I am sure that those two departments would find him entirely sympathetic with their problems and would champion their cause, if the case required it.

He is an associate editor of the Journal of our Association, in the field of large animal medicine. His executive ability has been fostered by the supervision of his department in the college and by the organization and supervision of a series of short courses for veterinarians of the Rocky Mountain region. These meetings have been



The New President
Charles W. Bower, Topeka, Kan.

sion has been engulfed in this great, increased program, and with thousands of our profession in the armed service, those who are left to carry on on the home front have, as I say, been engulfed in this great expansion program. To say this program is chaotic is putting it mildly.

I can see that in the next three or four years a direct challenge to the executive officers of this association will be to produce a stabilizing program that will keep our profession from going into that same chaotic condition. The man whose name I will shortly present is perfectly capable of assuming the leadership of the association at this time and in formulating a program that will be necessary during this reconstruction period. He is considered by the profession to be one of the most outstanding educators in the field of veterinary medicine today. In support of that statement, I will say that his services have been solicited and he has appeared upon state and sectional program meetings in 31 states of the Union. These calls have come from states bordering the Pacific and the Atlantic, from Canada to those states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. To many of these states, he has made return engagements, not one or two but as many as seven and eight times.

Many of you in this room are responsible for this recognition, for surely no greater recognition could be given a man's educational qualifications than to be invited to that many meetings under those conditions.

He holds the chair of professor of surgery and clinics in the Veterinary Division of the Colorado State College. His work in the ambulatory clinic as well as in the conduct of his own extensive practice makes him fully conscious of the problems of the practitioner. His work in the institution makes him fully conscious of the problems that confront our educational institutions. He has been hon-



The New President-Elect
James Farquharson, Fort Collins, Colo.

attended and enjoyed by veterinarians from the entire western part of the United States.

He has a wide acquaintance and a host of friends. It is with every confidence that I present the name of Dr. James Farquharson from Ft. Collins, Colorado, for president-elect of the association. (Applause.)

DR. N. S. MAYO (Ill.): Mr. President, it is a pleasure for me to second the nomination of Dr. Farquharson. The great majority of the members of the Association are practitioners, and that is what this association is for. Dr. Farquharson is not only an outstanding practitioner but he is one of the leading surgeons of our profession in the United States, and he is an outstanding teacher and instructor, as the hundreds of you who have heard him at the various meetings where he has presented papers and where he has operated, know.

In nominating and electing Dr. Farquharson, you will have a practitioner's man, and no word can be brought up against the Association that it is not a practitioner's association. I hope you will support him. (Applause.)

DR. ASHE LOCKHART (Mo.): It is indeed a pleasure to second the nomination of Dr. Farquharson. Dr. Far-

quharson is one of the outstanding veterinarians in this country. (Applause.)

DR. J. V. LACROIX (Ill.): I, too, take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Dr. Farquharson for the office of president-elect of this association. Dr. Farquharson, as you have heard, is well, favorably, and widely known throughout the country. I may add that, as I have known him rather intimately in recent years, I have found him to be exactly as represented by those who have spoken before. He is not only versatile as a practitioner of veterinary medicine who has excelled in the execution of fine surgical techniques that have been demonstrated by moving pictures throughout the country, but he does well everything that he attempts.

I feel that it is unnecessary for me to take any further time in extolling his virtues and abilities. I am sure that Dr. Farquharson will meet our every need as executive officer of this organization if you see fit to entrust him with that responsibility. (Applause.)

DR. FLYNN: I also would like to second the nomination of Dr. Farquharson and to move that the nominations now cease and that the secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous vote of this body for Dr. Farquharson.

DR. T. A. SIGLER: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: The motion has been made and seconded that the nominations be closed and that the secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for Dr. Farquharson as president-elect. Are there any remarks? Are you ready for the question? All in favor signify by saying "aye;" opposed "no." It is carried. (Applause.)

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: Mr. President and Gentlemen: I hereby cast the unanimous ballot in accordance with your instructions, for the election of James Farquharson as president-elect of the Association.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: I want to ask the secretary to read section 1 of article VII on vice-presidents.

. . . Executive Secretary Harderberg read section 1 of article VII pertaining to vice-president. . .

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: We are now ready to receive nominations.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): I wish to place in nomination for vice-president not a Southerner by birth, but a Southerner by adoption, who came to one of our southern cities thirty years ago and has practiced there ever since; a gentleman, a scholar, an outstanding practitioner who served as one of our best presidents of the North Carolina State Veterinary Association, has served us as the president of the Southern Veterinary Medical Association, has served ten years on our examining board and has just been reappointed by the Governor. You will find him the finest white man you have ever met in your life, Dr. M. M. Leonard of Asheville.

DR. M. L. MORRIS (N. J.): This year we have the president of our national association from Topeka, Kan., and the president-elect from my home state of Colorado. My residence, however, happens to be in the state of New Jersey. With this fine western representation, we hope we can get them to raise more four-year-old steers and ship some of them back East so we can have a few more of them on our tables. When they do that, however, there is the problem of food production.

I wish to nominate for second vice-president of the Association someone who is fully cognizant of the problems that we are facing in food production and distribution for victory, in the eastern United States. He is thoroughly familiar with the interstate movement of livestock. He is our state veterinarian. I would like to place in nomination the name of Dr. Ralph Hendershott of New Jersey.

DR. GILMAN: I would like to place in nomination a man who has been very active in association work, both in the AVMA and his home state. Dr. John Tyler of California.

DR. A. E. CAMERON (Can.): I would like to nominate Charles A. Mitchell of Ottawa, Can., as a vice-president. He is a distinguished veterinarian, an eminent pathologist, and has been a member of the AVMA for over twenty years. He would be a fine vice-president of this association.

DR. N. S. MAYO (Ill.): Mr. President, we have a vice-president from Canada. What is the matter with having

one from Mexico? (Applause.) I would like to nominate Dr. Camargo from Mexico. (Applause.)

Mr. President, I move that the nominations for vice-presidents be closed and that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the Association for those whose names have been proposed.

DR. I. S. McADORY (Ala.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Motion made and seconded that the nominations for vice-president be closed and the sec-



The New Treasurer J. V. Lacroix, Evanston, Ill.

retary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for the election of the five vice-presidents who have been nominated. Are you ready for the question? All in favor will signify by saying "aye;" opposed "no." It is carried. The "ayes" have it.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: Mr. President and Gentlemen: In accordance with the instructions of the members assembled, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for vice-presidents in the order named, first, second, third, fourth and fifth, for the ensuing year:

M. M. Leonard, North Carolina.

R. A. Hendershott, New Jersey.

John Tyler, California.

Charles A. Mitchell, Canada.

Fernando Camargo, Mexico.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: They are declared elected vice-presidents.

The next matter to come before the Association is the election of treasurer.

DR. FLYNN: I have in mind a man who has been a member of this association for many years and who has been a practitioner part of the time, practically all of the time; he has been instructor, connected with the Kansas City Veterinary College, a man who has spent a good many years in journalism, and a man who has contributed, I pre-

sume, as much to the welfare of the veterinary profession as any member of this organization.

Back in 1936 I made a recommendation that it was my opinion the treasurer's office should be near to the head-quarter's office, it should be in Chicago. I have this opportunity now of placing in nomination a man who is located in Chicago, or a suburb, and who I know is capable and competent of holding this office. I desire now to place before you the name of Dr. J. V. Lacroix of Evanston.

DR. N. S. MAYO (Ill.): Mr. President, I would like to second the nomination of Dr. Lacroix. It is important, from my experience as secretary of this association, to have a treasurer who is handy all of the time, and I am sure Dr. Lacroix will make a fine treasurer for this association. He is admirably fitted by his experience and also by his location.

DR. O. N. CHRISTENSEN (Ill.): I would like to second the nomination of Dr. Lacroix, as his neighbor. I recommend that we close the nominations for treasurer at this time.

DR. GILMAN: I second it.

DR. MAYO: I would amend that by stating that the nominations be closed and the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the Association for Dr. Lacroix as treasurer.

DR. GILMAN: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: You have heard the motion that the nominations for treasurer be closed and that the secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the association for Dr. J. V. Lacroix for treasurer. Is there any discussion? Are you ready for the question? All in favor signify by saying "aye;" opposed "no." It is carried.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: Mr. President and Gentlemen: In accordance with your instructions, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for the election of Dr. J. V. Lacroix as treasurer for the ensuing year.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: I declare all of the nominees elected and invite them up to the platform. Dr. Miller, will you conduct Dr. Farquharson?

... President-Elect Farquharson was escorted to the platform. . . .

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: This is not the formal installation. We thought it would be nice if they would just come up and take a bow at this time. To complete this ceremony, it would be nice for them to take a big bow. (Applause.)

Is there any other business to come before the Association at this time?

DR. MAYO: If there is no more business to come before the Association at this time, I move we adjourn.

... The motion was regularly seconded by several. . . .

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Motion made and seconded that we adjourn. All in favor say "aye;" opposed "no." The meeting is adjourned.

... The meeting recessed at 4:15 p. m. . . .

General Sessions

Thursday Morning Session, August 26, 1943

The second session convened at 9:35 a. m., President Dimock presiding.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: The meeting will please come to order. Without any preliminaries, we will have a few announcements by the Secretary.

... Executive Secretary Hardenbergh made announcements. . . .

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: According to the program this morning, the first speaker is Gen. R. A. Kelser of the Surgeon General's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C. His subject is "The Army Veterinary Service." Gen. Kelser. (Applause.)

BRIG. GEN. R. A. KELSER: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I will make the paper part of this talk rather

brief because I concluded, when they asked me to prepare this paper, that you would be able to get a better idea of what the Army Veterinary Corps is doing if I were to show you a few slides indicating something of our activities, and not bore you with a lot of detail which we might put in the form of a paper.

... Gen. Kelser then read his address, following which he showed slides. . . . (Applause.)

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: I want to thank you, Gen. Kelser. It was most interesting.

I think you can all understand it might be necessary to make some changes in the program. This is simply changing the position of the speakers. It happens that Dr. Carpenter has to take a train in the middle of the day to keep an important engagement. Therefore, it has been arranged to have Dr. Cliff D. Carpenter speak at this time. He is going to talk on "Veterinary Aid Essential to Poultry Conservation." As you know, he is now serving as the executive secretary of the National Poultry Advisory Council. Dr. Carpenter. (Applause.)

... Dr. Cliff D. Carpenter read his address. (Paper to be published.)

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Now we go back to the program as printed, and our next speaker is Dr. H. W. Schoening, assistant chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., who is going to talk to us on "War and Post-war Disease Control Problems." Dr. Schoening.

... Dr. Schoening read his address. (Paper to be published.)

DR. SCHOENING: In conclusion, I would like to urge every veterinarian who is in attendance at the meeting here to be present at 1:30 this afternoon to see the film on "Vesicular Exanthema" that Dr. Traum will present, and to hear his discussion of the disease. I think it is most timely and I am sure it will be interesting. Thank you. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Our next speaker is our old, long-time friend from Canada, our neighbor, Lt. Col. A. E. Cameron of the Royal Canadian Army, Ottawa. He is going to speak to us on "The Canadian Veterinary Service and Its Wartime Work." Col. Cameron.

... Lt. Col. Cameron read his address. . . . (Applause.) (Paper to be published.)

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Our next speaker is Dr. L. B. Jensen, chief bacteriologist of Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill. He is going to talk on "Prevention of Food Poisoning by Use of Newer Preservation Methods."

... Dr. L. B. Jensen read his address. . . . (Applause.) (Paper to be published.)

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: At the time the program went to press, it wasn't known exactly who was going to be here from Mexico, our neighbor to the south, and I guess they used the name of the man who signed the letter. I think the letter was three weeks late in getting here, but yesterday we introduced here two men from Mexico, Dr. Guillermo Quesada Bravo and Dr. Fernando Camargo.

... Dr. Bravo read a message of greeting. . . . (Applause.) (Paper to be published.)

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: I understand Dr. Camargo is going to talk on the actual status of veterinary medicine in Mexico.

... Dr. Camargo read his address. . . . (Applause.) (Paper to be published.)

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: I want to thank all the speakers that were on the program this morning. I heard a man make a remark last night. Someone said, "Well, Doctor, you have done pretty well."

He said, "Yes. If a man is industrious and willing to work, if he has a reasonable proportion of brains, and then he has a little luck, he will come out all right."

I haven't worked very much and I haven't very much brains, but I have had considerable luck during my life, and here we are with this program right exactly on the minute. I call that lucky.

The secretary has some announcements. . . . Executive Secretary Hardenbergh made announcements. . . .

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: If there is no more business to come before the Association this morning, we are ready to adjourn until 1:30 p. m.

... The meeting recessed at 11:50 a. m. . . .

**Thursday Afternoon Session, August 26,
1943**

The meeting convened at 1:30 p. m., President Dimock presiding.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Will the meeting please come to order? As announced this morning, we have this extra presentation for which we are all very grateful. Dr. Traum is going to speak for about ten minutes, I think, explaining vesicular exanthema in swine before he shows the films, and then I think Dr. Schoening is going to say a word about it. Without any further remarks, we will hear from Dr. Traum of California.

. . . Dr. Traum spoke extemporaneously on the outbreak of vesicular exanthema in California and then showed motion picture films and slides.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Dr. Schoening wants to say something. Dr. Cushing, will you please take the chair?

. . . First Vice-President Cushing assumed the chair. . . . Dr. Schoening spoke briefly about vesicular exanthema. . . .

CHAIRMAN CUSHING: The next speaker is Dr. Robert F. Griggs, chairman, Division of Biology and Agriculture, National Research Council, who will speak on "Fighting Wastage of Our Food Resources by Organized Research."

. . . Dr. Griggs read his address. . . . (Applause.) (Paper to be published.)

CHAIRMAN CUSHING: Thank you, Dr. Griggs.

The next paper this afternoon is "The Present Feed Situation as Related to Livestock Production" by Frank E. Boling, vice-chairman of the Feed Industry Council, Chicago.

MR. FRANK E. BOLING: I would like to make this talk informal, since it will not be long, and if you have any questions afterward that I could answer, I would be very happy to try because we want to give you any information that you are interested in and which we may have.

. . . Mr. Boling read his address. (Published in the NUTRITION section of this issue.)

CHAIRMAN CUSHING: Thank you, Mr. Boling.

Mr. Boling has consented to answer questions, if there may be some following this paper, and I think time will permit a few. It is very kind of him to offer to do this.

DR. JOHN NEVITT (Cape Girardeau, Mo.): How many bushels of corn, under the present price scale, will you be forced to make 100 lb. of pork with, in order to keep your head above water?

MR. BOLING: I think the long-term, established ratio is about 11 or 11½ bu. of corn to make 100 lb. of pork. That is, if the corn is fed straight without the benefit of a supplement. If you have the benefit of a protein supplement, you can cut the corn required to make the 100 lb. of gain in half. So if you have a price of \$18.75, you can divide your \$18.75 by the number of bushels, depending upon whether you have a supplement or not, and figure out the cost of your corn.

DR. M. L. MORRIS (N. J.): Are the feeders in the Midwest going to feed cattle this winter?

MR. BOLING: They are not very much inclined to. The price relationships are not encouraging. The feeder cattle are not moving into the Cornbelt. Frankly, in Washington the feeling is that we probably do not have the grains to put the high finish on cattle we normally would. The outlook is for less finished cattle for the coming year.

DR. MORRIS: If that is the case, then, what does 10 per cent importation of meals from South America mean in the bovine picture?

MR. BOLING: I don't quite get the significance of your question. The meals will be used mainly for poultry and hog feeding.

DR. MORRIS: In your paper, I understood you to say the importation of animal protein from South America would be about 10 per cent of the total. Is that correct?

MR. BOLING: That is possibly 80,000.

DR. MORRIS: And we are going to supply 90 per cent?

MR. BOLING: Yes.

DR. MORRIS: That comes from the cattle we are not going to feed?

MR. BOLING: It also comes from the hogs and sheep slaughtered and also from fallen animals.

DR. MORRIS: We can anticipate a big shortage of meat by-products from our domestic production?

MR. BOLING: There is still a record number of cattle in the country but they are holding them back on the range rather than moving them in for fattening. The slaughter will come at a delayed date. It will take a little longer to put on the weight, and there will not be the degree of finish we would normally have. Bear in mind we have an enormous number of hogs in the country and the hog slaughter is up to offset it.

QUESTION: Will the increase of commerce to the South American countries furnish any more animal protein than we have been getting in the past?

MR. BOLING: We have always received a good deal of animal proteins from the South, from the Argentine and from Australia and New Zealand. For a time, all of those imports were cut off on account of the submarine menace, but when we had our victories in the Mediterranean, the shipping situation improved so much that we could resume importation. So, we are simply getting back to where we were before the war broke out.

CHAIRMAN CUSHING: Are there any other questions? (Applause.)

The next and last paper on the afternoon program is by Dean W. A. Hagan of the New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University, who will talk on "Veterinary Education in the Postwar World." (Applause.)

DEAN W. A. HAGAN: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I think most of you heard the brilliant and thought-provoking address last night of Dr. Hart. It seems that Dr. Hart and I had the assignment to do the prophesying for the future. I am a little hesitant now to enter that field after the brilliant performance last night. I think, though, that those who followed his remarks relating to education will find that in what I say today there is no essential difference between us. Perhaps there are some minor details but with respect to general principles I find that Dr. Hart and I see practically eye to eye. Furthermore, we are not prophesying, particularly. I think we are both thinking of things that we believe ought to be done if we could do them today, but we can't. So, it is prophecy only in so far as we are talking about things that we think ought to be done as soon as the war situation will permit.

. . . Dean Hagan then read his address. . . . (Applause.) (Paper to be published.)

CHAIRMAN CUSHING: Thank you, Dr. Hagan, for your excellent paper.

I think this concludes the literary part of the program for this afternoon. There is still an important part of the meeting to follow, and for that I will ask Dr. Dimock to take over.

. . . President Dimock resumed the chair. . . .

Installation of Officers

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: According to the printed program, the next item is the installation of officers. The officers that were elected yesterday were escorted to the platform at that time. We thought it would be quite satisfactory to have the newly elected officers come to the platform now without the usual escort such as we had yesterday.

Dr. Bower will please come to the platform. Your new president-elect, Dr. Farquharson. Dr. Leonard of North Carolina is not here. Dr. Henderson, second vice-president. (Absent.) Dr. Tyler, third vice-president, of California. Dr. Charles A. Mitchell of Canada, and Dr. Fernando Camargo of Mexico. Dr. J. V. Lacroix, your newly elected treasurer.

. . . The newly elected officers came to the platform. . . .

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: I want to say it is with great pleasure that it falls to my lot to install Dr. Bower as the next president of the AVMA. I have worked with him for a couple of years, and I have grown to like him and respect him, and I know he has wonderful plans in mind for the veterinary profession of the United States and our sister republics. As I say, it is a great pleasure to me to turn the office of president of the Association over to him.

Dr. Charles W. Bower, I install you as president of

the American Veterinary Medical Association, with all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto. (Applause.)

President Bower assumed the chair . . .

PRESIDENT BOWER: Members of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Visitors: I think it is indeed fitting at this time that we pay tribute to our retiring president. Dr. Dimock has worked hard and his efforts have brought results. The last twelve months have not been easy. I know what his problems have been, many of them, and I know that he has worked to the utmost of his physical strength. But he has many accomplishments, accomplishments that shall go down in history, that the membership of this Association and the veterinary profession shall know and benefit therefrom for years to come.

Therefore, Dr. William Wallace Dimock, in behalf of the membership of the American Veterinary Medical Association, I extend to you our congratulations for a most profitable year. (Applause.)

I am indeed conscious of the challenge of the times, and I assure you that I shall serve to the best of my ability. I know that the officer of any organization needs the fullest cooperation of all of the membership, and I want you to feel that any time your ideas may be expressed to me, and I will try to carry them through.

I want you, also, each and every one of the members of this organization, to assume with me for the coming year the responsibility of leadership that we have for this organization.

There has been a lot of thought and attention given to committees, particularly the standing committees that we have, and to special committees. Committees are appointed merely to carry out your ideas. I have tried to select personnel of these committees and allocate them so that they would do the most good. I do not think it is proper for an official to appoint merely on the basis of friendship, I like to feel that all of you are my friends. Just because you are not on a committee, don't think that I am not thinking of you. But the men who have been appointed, I feel, will carry through and do a job. But I want to say that it is my fullest intention that the committees for next year, when they are announced very shortly in the JOURNAL, are intended to work, not saying that committees have not worked; they have. They have done a splendid job. But I hope that we will all put our shoulders to the wheel and do something for the future of the veterinary profession, because history is being made every day, and we must work if we are going to go forward.

You heard yesterday in the House of Representatives a new committee proposed. Monday, I went before the Executive Board and asked their permission to consider a committee on postwar planning. This, to me, I believe, is going to be an important duty. It is a job that must be done by industry and profession. The veterinary profession is no exception. If we are going to go forward, we must have planning. I feel that the best thoughts and minds in the United States and all of the Americas can enter into this planning.

Do not feel that just because you are not on the main committee you are not a part of this program. I hope, when the committees begin to function, that subcommittees might be appointed that will extend out into every state, every district, so that the ideas of all will be brought in for consideration.

I am hoping, also, that the resident secretaries will be able to lend us help with this problem. They are in touch with their local and state associations, and they are keeping the pulse, so to speak, of the veterinary profession in their district. Much can be accomplished.

I hope all of you were impressed with the splendid address that was rendered by Dean Hagan. This, to me, shows the trend of the times. It is something that we have got to think of in bettering the profession so that the livestock industry and public health will be benefited more in the future.

I am hoping that this committee will see that a refresher course is planned for the military men when they return home. I am also hoping that there will be opportunities for postgraduate courses for all veterinarians, not leading to a degree, but postgraduate courses for anyone who wants additional information.

I believe that practitioners should go back to school at

frequent intervals. But where today have we an opportunity to receive such information? Only in attending regular lectures and clinics of the classes in veterinary schools. This does not answer the problem of postgraduate instruction for the practitioner. Those are just some of the things.

Undoubtedly, the committee will work on broadening the scope of the veterinary service. There should be new fields of activity opened up. For an example of that, I will just mention local or state meat inspection.

Many of us are privileged to eat meat that is inspected by federal packing plants, while many of the population of the United States are not so privileged. Inspection service should be planned to give that opportunity of protecting health to everyone, no matter how small the community.

Just a little message to the practitioner. Being a practitioner, naturally I always think along those lines. Practitioners have done a wonderful job. Nobody realizes more than I what long hours you are working. You cannot get trained help. You cannot even get untrained, unskilled labor. Therefore, your hours are lengthened, and your work has increased due to the increased number of livestock. But, nevertheless, in spite of all of this, you have done a wonderful job; but let's not be satisfied. Let's continue to be on the alert.

As Dr. Schoening mentioned this morning, there will probably be exotic diseases that will come to our shores after the war, and there could easily be diseases spring up in our own land even now, that we haven't heard of since reading our textbooks. So, keep animal diseases fresh in your mind and be alert to them. Let's not at any time be caught unprepared.

Another thing in regard to practitioners aiding in animal disease control. I am hoping that you will all take seriously the important part of reporting animal diseases to livestock sanitary officials. This is the only way that they have of knowing where there is an outbreak. You are the man who is making the field contact. So, please keep sending in reports of infectious diseases to your various livestock control agencies.

I am hoping within the near future that there will be a system of vital statistics established. This is something that the veterinary profession has needed for years. We need it now more than ever. Vital statistics are a prerequisite to good animal-disease control. They are a prerequisite to research. So, when there is such an agency or committee established, and, as you know, authority was given yesterday for the appointment of such a committee, and when this committee finally works out in detail a workable plan for collecting and compiling vital statistics, I hope every one of you will give your most hearty cooperation, and see that reportable diseases are reported. This is something that the veterinary profession has been lacking for too long, and may we now take steps to correct it.

We have often heard it said that we are all a part of the government but we don't see just what part we are. Well, I want you to understand that this association is a democratic government and you are a part of it. I want you to feel free to transmit any of your ideas to the officers. I again want to thank each and every one for the privilege of serving as your executive officer for the next year. May we as veterinarians, with the help of Almighty God, make our lights so shine and our efforts bring forth fruit that the entire world shall have reason to rejoice that there is a veterinary profession! (Applause.)

. . . Past President Dimock resumed the chair. . . .

PAST PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Thank you, Dr. Bower.

Now it becomes my pleasant duty to install Dr. James Farquharson as president-elect. (Applause.) I think Dr. Farquharson's selection, at least to me, was a great surprise but a very happy surprise.

We have in our president, Dr. Bower, and in our president-elect, Dr. Farquharson, a team that will pull hitched up double and you won't have to have any stay-chains on them.

Doctor, I now install you as president-elect of the AVMA. (Applause.)

As I remarked before, Dr. Leonard is not here. Dr. R. A. Hendershott of New Jersey, second vice-president, is

not here. Dr. John Tyler of California is third vice-president. Dr. Charles A. Mitchell of Canada is fourth vice-president, and Fernando Camargo of Mexico is fifth vice-president.

A lot of people think that being a vice-president is just sort of an honorary thing, and it is, of course, but in these strenuous times, especially in the next year or the next two years, when people are going to be traveling more by airplane, with accidents, things that happen in this world, we never know when a man is here today whether he is going to be here tomorrow or not. So, I think we should always be careful in selecting the group that is going to be our vice-presidents because all of a sudden one of them may be the president. I think it is a fine group of men to represent this association as vice-presidents, in the order that I have read them.

Now, gentlemen, I declare you all elected and installed as vice-presidents of the American Veterinary Medical Association. (Applause.)

I am sorry the other vice-presidents couldn't be here. Perhaps, I shouldn't say this but last spring we had the misfortune to lose our treasurer who had served us so long and faithfully. It was a pretty serious question as to what to do about the office. As I say, I hope it is all right for me to say this. The Board of Governors made out a list of men we thought it might be well to consider for treasurer. There was a lot for us to consider.

In talking about them, one said he wanted one; another said he would rather wait. Things ran along, so it was finally decided to have Dr. Hardenbergh serve as acting treasurer until this meeting and then there wouldn't be any question. But what I wanted to say was that Dr. Lacroix was on the list of the men that we thought were quite eligible to serve this association as treasurer. I am very happy to know that he was elected here.

I now install you, Dr. Lacroix, as treasurer, with all the responsibilities that go with that office. (Applause.)

Dr. Farquharson, do you have a word?

PRESIDENT-ELECT FARQUHARSON: Mr. President, Members of the American Veterinary Medical Association and Guests: To this organization I want to express my appreciation for electing me to this office and honoring me by making me president-elect of the AVMA. I fully realize many of the serious problems that now confront the veterinary profession and those that will confront us in the future. In many of these, I will ask for your counsel, and

I know that I have a good running mate in President Bower and in our officers, Dr. Hardenbergh and the Executive Board.

I hope that I justify the confidence that you have placed in me in the next two years. (Applause.)

PAST PRESIDENT DIMOCK: The retiring president, in his address, thanked the Executive Board and the committees and all the officers and the secretary. I want to repeat those thanks and tell them again how much I have appreciated the help that they gave me through the year. I also want that to be broad enough to include every member of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

Dr. Bower, you are now president. Will you please take the job? (Applause.)

. . . President Bower assumed the chair. . . .

PRESIDENT BOWER: Dr. Tyler, would you care to say a word?

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT TYLER: I thank you, Mr. president, for the compliment but I really feel that it would be superfluous. I could only repeat the many good wishes that have been stated by the others. I thank you. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT BOWER: Dr. Mitchell.

FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT MITCHELL: Mr. President, I wish to congratulate you on your office, and as the northern representative of North America, I am at your service. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT BOWER: Mr. Treasurer.

TREASURER LACROIX: Thank you. I think the custodian of the exchequer should be seen when necessary and heard less frequently. (Laughter and applause.)

PRESIDENT BOWER: Anything else? Are there any announcements, Mr. Secretary?

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: No announcements.

PRESIDENT BOWER: If there is nothing else to come before the house, I will entertain a motion for adjournment the eightieth annual meeting and war conference of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

DR. N. S. MAYO: Mr. President, I move we adjourn.

DR. HURST: I second it.

PRESIDENT BOWER: You have heard the motion. All in favor signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no."

. . . The meeting adjourned at four-ten o'clock. . . .

Back the Attack With War Bonds



Business Session, House of Representatives

August 25, 1943

The session of the House of Representatives of the American Veterinary Medical Association, held in connection with the Eightieth Annual Meeting and War Conference at the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25, 1943, convened at 9:00 a.m., President W. W. Dimock presiding.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Gentlemen, if you are ready, I think we are. The House of Representatives will please come to order. This is the House of Representatives of the Eightieth Meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association. I now declare it in session.

I want to say a word about this gavel that I am going to use. My good friend, Dr. Riester of Buechel, Ky., made this gavel for me. He made it himself. When he presented it to me, he said, "Now, Doctor, will you promise me that you will use that?"

I said, "Well, I may need a thing like that." So, that is how I happen to have a big gavel in my hand.

The first order of business is the roll call.

The Roll Call

Dr. S. L. STEWART (Kan.): I move you that we follow the plan adopted at Indianapolis, to call the roll by states, the delegate to rise, introduce himself and name the branch of veterinary medicine which he practices.

. . . The motion was regularly seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: You have heard the motion and the second, to call the roll by states and have the delegate rise and introduce himself and name the branch of veterinary medicine he is practicing. All in favor of that procedure will signify by saying "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried. . . . Executive Secretary Hardenbergh called the states alphabetically, and the delegates or alternates responded, giving the branches of the profession in which they are engaged. . . .

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: Mr. President, a quorum of the House is present.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: The next order of business is the presentation of the minutes of the last annual meeting.

Presentation of Minutes

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: Mr. President and Delegates: Herewith is the official transcript of the proceedings of the seventy-ninth annual meeting in Chicago, in August, 1942, and as published in the October, 1942, JOURNAL. They are offered for adoption.

Dr. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): I move they be adopted. . . . The motion was regularly seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: It is moved and seconded that the bound minutes of the last meeting be accepted. Any remarks? If not, all in favor will say "aye"; opposed "no." It is carried and so ordered.

The next order of business is the report of the Executive Board by the Chairman, Dr. Brumley.

Report of Executive Board

Dr. O. V. BRUMLEY: Mr. President, the Executive Board, in session all day yesterday, have the following matters for consideration by the House of Representatives,

part for information only and part for action. The items will be so indicated, so there will not be any difficulty in determining which is which.

Editorial Staff

For your information, first of all, the Executive Board made some changes in the designations of the editorial staff in the office. In order that the organization would be more definite and more complete, they have approved the following:

Dr. John G. Hardenbergh, Managing Editor

Dr. L. A. Merillat, Editor-in-Chief

Helen S. Bayless, Assistant Editor

Proposed Amendments to the By-Laws

Second, we have for action of the House of Representatives amendments to the administrative by-laws of which I believe you have copies. These were presented last year and are up for action at this time.

Proposal No. 1: Amend article XII, section 1 so that paragraph (a) under subhead 1 shall read as follows:

"(a) Personnel.—The Committee on Budget shall consist of the president, president-elect, executive secretary, treasurer, and the chairman of the Executive Board."

You will note the comment in connection with it.

Mr. President, I think it might be well to consider that proposal before going on to the next.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Is there a motion?

Dr. E. R. CUSHING (N. J.): I so move you, Mr. President.

Dr. A. A. HUSMANS (N. Car.): I second it.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that this amendment to the by-laws be approved. Are there any remarks? Are you ready for the question? All in favor signify by saying "aye"; opposed "no." It is carried.

Dr. BRUMLEY: Mr. President, the second proposal is: Amend article XII, section 1, first paragraph, so that it will read as follows:

"The president shall appoint the following standing committees, the selection of which, for the ensuing year, shall be made by the president-elect, for such time and purpose as hereinafter described. The announcement of such selections shall be made not later than the second day of the annual meeting preceding the term for which they are appointed.

"The annual report of the standing and special committees with the exception of the Executive Board, the Committee on Budget and the Committee on Resolutions, shall be filed with the executive secretary not later than May first of the current year. The executive secretary shall prepare and furnish copies of all committee reports filed with him, to each delegate to the House of Representatives, together with copies of the agenda to be submitted to the executive board—if such be feasible and practical, not later than eight weeks preceding the annual session."

Dr. J. L. TYLER (Calif.): I move the adoption of the amendment.

Dr. W. M. COFFEE (Ky.): I second the motion.

When writing to the AVMA please include the zone number, 5, in the address:

**American Veterinary Medical Association
600 S. Michigan Ave.,
Chicago 5, Ill.**

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: It has been moved and seconded that this proposal to amend article XII, section 1, first paragraph, be approved. Is there any discussion?

DR. E. R. CUSHING (N. J.): Mr. President, this proposal was submitted last year by the committee of which I happened to be chairman. I think, before it is adopted, it might be well to get an expression from the executive secretary as to how this has worked this year. If you remember correctly, it was adopted for use this year, simply by agreement in the House. I think it might be well to hear whether it has worked out smoothly or what the reaction of the Chicago office has been to it.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: Mr. Chairman, as already indicated, this procedure of submitting reports prior to the annual meeting of the House was an experiment this year to give us a lead as to the action that should be taken upon the proposed amendment.

From the standpoint of the central office, it is all right. We have had fine cooperation from the committee chairmen, although it crowded some of them to get their committee reports in by May 1 or May 15 in order that they might be preprinted.

In the group of preprints mailed to you, there were included twenty-two reports of committees and representatives. On the chairs this morning you will find an additional group of reports that came in too late to be preprinted and mailed to you prior to this meeting.

I believe that the success or failure of this procedure will depend upon the extent to which we can know the names of the delegates several weeks in advance of the annual meeting and put this information in their hands; if this procedure is adopted, the idea is to permit study not only by the delegate but, perhaps, by his state association or its executive committee prior to the meeting. Unless that procedure can be followed, the value of the preprinted reports will largely be lost.

Some state associations cannot, until the very last minute, be sure who their delegate and alternate will be. That has proved true this year more than in normal times. In that case, we sent these preprints to the association secretaries and asked them to put them in the hands of the alternates or the delegates at the first opportunity.

I think you gentlemen, perhaps, will have comments as to how this particular procedure has worked out in your own cases. Did the material reach you in time? Have you had an opportunity to study it? Do you feel that it is going to be worth while?

From the standpoint of cost, there is the expense of having about 125 sets of these preprints prepared. We must have enough to supply all delegates, officers, and committee chairmen and some in reserve. From the standpoint of expense, it costs the Association about \$100 to carry out this procedure. The reports are still standing in type. If they are not materially altered, they will go into the November issue of the JOURNAL as they are, without additional cost, from the standpoint of printing or setting in type. But, if there are major alterations, many of these reports would have to be completely reset. We will utilize as much as we can and there should not be a large wastage. But I think, Mr. President, that some of the delegates themselves may know as to whether or not this is doing them any good this year.

DR. G. W. JENSEN (Ill.): Mr. President, I am a freshman in the House of Representatives, but I feel that this has been a mighty fine procedure. I think it has helped me considerably in knowing about what we might run into at this session.

DR. W. R. KRILL (Ohio): I feel that this represents a real stride forward in the working of this House of Representatives. I know in the past we would come to the annual meeting and spend a lot of time listening to these reports. It has usually been quite warm and, by the time the report was read, especially when we got to the last one, we were so tired, fagged out, our brain was rather numb, that we didn't give them the consideration they should have had. I have enjoyed reading these reports and studying them. I feel I can act on them more intelligently than I could in the past.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Any further remarks?

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: If I may say one

more word, Mr. President, these preprinted reports are not complete for all committees or representatives; I am one of the chief offenders, having been chairman of some committees, or a representative, and I did not get my reports in preprinted form. There are a few others missing because the committees just could not function and get the information to us. So, we do have a few reports at this meeting either to be read in full or by title.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: It has been moved and seconded that proposal 2 be adopted. All in favor say "aye"; opposed "no." It is carried.

DR. BRUMLEY: There are two proposals that are simply reported at this meeting. The first one is a change in the constitution. I will read it:

Amend article II to read as follows: "The objectives of the Association shall be to advance the science and art of veterinary medicine, including their relationship to the public health."

You notice there are nine different objectives listed in the constitution. They are to be eliminated and this is to be substituted for those nine objectives. That is a proposal which is to be acted upon, of course, next year. No action is to be taken now, as I understand it.

DR. S. L. STEWART (Kan.): Was that taken up in the Executive Board this year?

DR. BRUMLEY: Yes.

DR. STEWART: Will that be voted on next year?

DR. BRUMLEY: That is right.

DR. STEWART: Can changes be made in it next year?

DR. BRUMLEY: I imagine not, unless it would be referred back again for further consideration. That can be done, of course. That is just a matter of announcement. There is no action to be taken.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: I think we could discuss this all year. Perhaps there might be some good come out of it, but we have a lot of things to do, and I think we had better leave it as it is and act on it next year.

DR. BRUMLEY: The second proposal is to amend the administrative by-laws:

Amend article IX, section 3, subparagraph (b), section 4, subparagraph (d) and section 5 so as to change the words "National Association of Bureau of Animal Industry Veterinarians" to "National Association of Federal Veterinarians," wherever they or abbreviations thereof occur.

You will notice the comment. This change is to bring the wording into accord with the present official name of the association referred to.

This is a proposal to be acted upon next year.

Resolution re Transfer of Meat Inspection Division

Now, at the meeting of the Executive Board yesterday, there was the report of a special committee, the committee investigating the salary status of BAI employees, and related matters. Out of this committee report there was a resolution presented by Dean Hagan, chairman of the committee, and the Executive Board is presenting that resolution for action by the House of Representatives. I will read the resolution:

"The Association views with deepest concern that part of the reorganization order of Dec. 5, 1942, affecting the United States Department of Agriculture, which transferred the administration of the meat-inspection service from the Bureau of Animal Industry to the Food Distribution Division. It feels that the action was unwise in that no apparent improvement in the meat-inspection service has resulted and, on the other hand, the disease-control service has been greatly weakened by being deprived of control of a large group of trained veterinarians who, in great animal-disease emergencies can be quickly rallied to cope with situations as they arise in different parts of the country. Furthermore, the force of veterinarians in the meat-inspection service has always been the principal means by which the disease-control agency has gathered information on the extent and distribution of animal diseases. It does not appear wise to separate functions which are so closely related.

"This association, therefore, directs its executive secretary to communicate its opinion to the Secretary of Agriculture and the administrators of the Food Distribution and Research Divisions, respectively, of the Department of Agriculture, expressing the hope that as soon as is prac-

ticable the meat-inspection service be reestablished as a division of the Bureau of Animal Industry." This is presented for your consideration.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: You have heard the resolution. Is this to be turned over to the Resolutions Committee?

DR. BRUMLEY: No, this was a special report.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Do you want to take action on this resolution?

DR. G. W. JENSEN (Ill.): Mr. President, I move that this resolution be approved.

DR. W. R. KRIEML (Ohio): I second it.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the resolution be approved. Discussion?

DR. S. L. STEWART (Kan.): Who appointed this special committee, the president?

DR. BRUMLEY: The Executive Board. It is a committee of the Executive Board.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Any further discussion? Are you ready for the question?

DR. B. E. CARLISLE (Ga.): According to my information, communications have already gone to the various agencies from the American Veterinary Medical Association, registering protest or displeasure of the American Veterinary Medical Association to this action. I think that the adoption of this resolution and the forwarding of the record of the adoption to the same agency would be a reiteration of what has already been done.

In view of the existing emergency and the fact that this action has already been taken, and such action as we may take on the resolution will not alter it, and there is no prospect of its alteration until the conclusion of the duration, and the fact that we cannot by any means determine what the conclusion of this emergency is, I offer a substitute motion that no action be taken on this resolution, no further communication be directed to these agencies.

DR. BRUMLEY: Mr. President, may I make a brief explanation? I think the former action was taken and presented by the Board of Governors, not by the American Veterinary Medical Association. That is the reason why it is thought best for this resolution to come direct from the American Veterinary Medical Association itself, its House of Representatives taking the formal action.

DR. CARLISLE: You think it would give strength to the previous communication?

DR. BRUMLEY: I think so, because it would come direct from the entire body, while the Board of Governors acted in the interim between the last meeting and this one.

DR. CARLISLE: Now, to explain my motion a little further, and I will not insist on the motion, but restating the fact, we cannot determine what the conclusion of this emergency may be and the fact that so many of these agencies that have been created by executive order have already passed out of the picture, and they do it like that all along, this agency may pass out of the picture and our action may be out of order and not at all necessary.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: The motion was made and seconded that the House approve this resolution. Are you ready for the question? All in favor will say "aye"; opposed "no." It is carried.

1944 Meeting Place

DR. BRUMLEY: The next item that the Executive Board wishes to present to the House of Representatives concerns the meeting place and plans for next year. The Board recommends the following:

That a business meeting of the Association be held in Chicago in 1944, with the provision that if circumstances are suitable, the program be extended as far as practicable.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: You have heard this recommendation.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): I move its approval.

DR. L. S. MCADORY (Ala.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Discussion? If not, all in favor say "aye"; opposed "no." It is carried.

Award to Dr. Mohler

DR. BRUMLEY: The Executive Board wishes to recommend that an award be given for meritorious service to

the former chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Dr. John R. Mohler, and, in so doing, have revived an action taken by the American Veterinary Medical Association in 1931, in which there was a committee report setting up awards for meritorious service to outstanding veterinarians in research, administrative work, or in practice, or in any of these various lines.

I might say that this is the first recommendation relative to the committee action which was taken at that time. The Executive Board thought it very fitting on this occasion, on the retirement of Dr. Mohler, that this award be granted as the first award under that resolution. Therefore, the Executive Board moved "that the Board of Governors recommend to the Executive Board that the award approved in 1931 be carried out as outlined in the report, and that Dr. Mohler be the first recipient for 1943. Seconded and carried."

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: You have heard this recommendation. Dr. Mohler is not here. It will be some time before the award is ready for presentation. I think the idea is that, if it is approved by the House, the award will be presented some time in Washington when there happens to be a group there that makes it favorable for the presentation.

DR. BRUMLEY: May I say just another word? The nature of this award is a gold medal which naturally will have to be prepared. That is the reason President Dimock has stated it cannot be presented to him at this particular time but it can be granted and then presented at some time which is convenient, after the award is properly made up.

DR. W. M. COFFEE: I move that the award be granted.

DR. B. E. CARLISLE (Ga.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Any further discussion? If not, all in favor signify by saying "aye"; opposed "no." It is carried.

Motion Picture Library

DR. BRUMLEY: For further information to the House of Representatives, the Executive Board provided for a committee to investigate and consider information or obtain information, rather, relative to a motion picture library, for the benefit of constituent organizations and other purposes. This is simply for your information. The committee will investigate it and later on some action will be taken.

Postwar Planning Committee

Another matter for your information: the Executive Board provided, also, for a committee which is to be called the Postwar Planning Committee, which is to consist of ten members, as presently planned. This may be modified to have, perhaps, more members. I might say that practically all organizations in the United States, Canada, and other countries are making provision for studying postwar problems. The Executive Board feels that this organization should begin to study and make plans for the postwar period.

Dr. Hardenbergh says that Dr. Bower will announce the names of that committee at a later time.

Reappointment of Executive Secretary and Editor

At this time I wish to announce to the House of Representatives that Dr. John G. Hardenbergh has been retained as Executive Secretary for this next year. Also, I wish to announce that Dr. L. A. Merillat will be continued as the Editor for this coming year.

Executive Board Chairman

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: It would seem appropriate for me to make an announcement at this time, and that is that Dr. Brumley has been reelected chairman of the Executive Board for the ensuing year.

Public Relations Counsel

DR. BRUMLEY: Another matter for your information: The Executive Board has retained L. R. Fairall as public relations counsel for the coming year. I might say that this work has been increased somewhat so that a greater

amount of educational publicity can be carried on. I am sure that those of you who are familiar with the work during the past year and the way in which it is organized will agree that it has been quite satisfactory, and if it can be extended, I am sure it will be that much more effective and efficient.

I believe that is all at the present time, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: That is the report of the Executive Board. I understand it requires no action at this time.

DR. S. L. STEWART (Kan.): Mr. President, shouldn't we accept the report as a whole?

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: Yes, that would be in order.

DR. STEWART: I move that we accept the report of the Executive Board as a whole.

DR. I. S. McADORY (Ala.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the report be accepted as a whole. Any comment? All in favor signify by saying "aye"; opposed "no." Carried.

The next item on the list is the report of the Executive Secretary, Dr. Hardenbergh.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: Mr. President, with the approval of the House, I will abstract this report. There are 23 pages. I will just give you the highlights unless you want me to read it word for word.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: I think you had better abstract it for us.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: It will be published in the October JOURNAL . . . Executive Secretary Hardenbergh abstracted his report. . . . (The full report follows.)

Report of the Executive Secretary

The following record of Association affairs and work of the executive office is submitted for the report year, Aug. 1, 1942, to Aug. 1, 1943.

I. MEMBERSHIP

For the first time, the membership passed the eight thousand mark, the exact figure being 8,062 prior to the deductions which are made once a year on account of deaths, resignations, and delinquencies. The enrollment reported last year was 7,292; a total of 770 applicants were admitted, fixing the gross figure already mentioned. Losses for all reasons totaled 286, leaving a total of 7,704 members as of Aug. 1, 1943, a net gain of 484 for the year.

Recapitulation:

Total as of August 1, 1942.....	7,292
Number of applicants admitted	770
<hr/>	
Lost by death	46
Lost by resignation	52
Lost by delinquency	188
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Active membership as of August 1, 1943.....	7,704

Of the 770 applicants listed during the year, 501 or 65 per cent were received from recent graduates who, as members of their student chapters, take advantage of the opportunity and privilege of joining the association under the special arrangement which requires no membership fee but only a prorated amount of the annual dues. Such members pay the regular dues beginning with the year following admission. The other applications, 269 in number, were received from graduate veterinarians principally throughout the United States and Canada.

We thank all of those who have rendered the Association such faithful and outstanding service in membership matters, especially the deans and faculty members who work hard to enroll a large percentage, frequently 100 per cent, of each graduating class. Special mention is due Dr. E. J. Frick of Kansas State College who, year after year, maintains an unbroken record of 100 per cent in signing up the graduates of that school, ably assisted by Dean R. R. Dykstra. In the field of regular appli-

cants, special mention is accorded to Dr. Ashe Lockhart, Executive Board member from district 8; during the year he was instrumental in obtaining, through the medium of constant effort, plus two special drives, about 20 per cent of the regular applications submitted.

Membership by Decades.—Since this is the eightieth annual meeting, it is a good time to review the growth in membership since the turn of the century. Records prior to 1900 are uncertain but it is evident that the AVMA had less than 500 members at that time. According to the annual reports since then, the figures for five decades are as follows:

1903	580
1913	1,650
1923	4,005
1933	4,148
1943	7,704

Honor Roll.—We take pleasure in adding the name of Dr. L. A. Merillat to the list of those who have records of continuous good standing in the Association for 50 years. Dr. Merillat was graduated from Ontario Veterinary College in 1888 and was admitted to membership in 1893. The complete list now numbers 13, the others being:

L. H. Howard (Amer. '82), Brookline, Mass., admitted 1882.

H. P. Eves (U. P. '87), Wilmington, Del., admitted 1889.

J. W. Connaway (Chi. '90), Columbia, Mo., admitted 1890.

Walter Shaw (Ont. '81), Dayton, Ohio, admitted 1890.

N. S. Mayo (Chi. '91), Highland Park, Ill., admitted 1891.

E. B. Ackerman (Amer. '91), Huntington, L. I., admitted 1891.

Charles R. Borden (Amer. Vet. College '92), Taunton, Mass., admitted in 1892.

William H. Dodge (Amer. Vet. College '89), Leominster, Mass., admitted in 1892.

H. D. Hanson (Amer. Vet. College '89), Darien, Conn., admitted in 1892.

John B. Hopper (Amer. Vet. College '92), Ridgewood, N. J., admitted in 1892.

J. Payne Lowe (Amer. Vet. College '91), (National Vet. College '95), Passiac, N. J., admitted in 1892.

Bernhard P. Wende (Ontario Vet. College '92), Buffalo, N. Y., admitted in 1892.

Deaths.—From August 1, 1942 to August 1, 1943, the deaths of 46 members have been reported to the central office. Their names follow:

J. Eldoras Bard	Frank Hare
Russell O. Bagley	J. C. Hargrave
L. F. Barrett	H. J. Hearrington
Densil C. Bartlett	Vernon B. Height
Wm. M. Bell	M. Jacob
E. L. Brunett	G. A. Johnson (Honor Roll)
Anthony M. Burdo	John D. Jones
Ira V. Carpenter	Thomas E. Jones
Howard H. Chenour	George C. Lawrence
Wm. P. Collins	Wm. B. McGrath
A. S. Cleaves	J. H. McLeod
John W. Cook	W. D. Mandeville
W. B. Coon	Charles C. Neidig
B. W. Coons	Michael J. O'Rourke
Wm. R. Crawford	M. Ray Powers
Gilbert T. Creech	Clare W. Pritchard
C. W. Crowley (Honor Roll)	Maynard Rosenberger
Joseph M. Curry	H. H. Sheeler
W. L. Curtis	Raymon M. Staley
Edward H. Daley	William D. Staples
Alexander Gow, Jr.	D. C. Tennent
W. H. Gruner	Albert C. Tillman
R. H. Hammer	John W. Ward

Resignations.—The resignations of 52 members have been submitted during the year and recommended for acceptance by the Executive Board. This number is about three times greater than the average and may be

accounted for partly by the increase in dues from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per year as of January 1, 1943. However, only six of the 52 gave the increase as a reason for resigning, although 23 stated no reason and may reasonably be included in that category; 14 resigned because of retirement and nine for various reasons.

As yet, the effect of the increase in annual dues on membership is not apparent. It was conservatively estimated that one or two per cent of members might resign as a result. The true effect will probably be best reflected by the number of members who become delinquent and simply allow their membership to lapse. However, the increase in dues has more than justified itself from the standpoint of Association income; the budget estimate for this source of income was \$89,500 for the past fiscal year; the actual was \$47,743.86 or more than \$8,000 over the estimate.

Delinquents.—The names of 188 members who have failed to pay dues for the last three years (1941, 1942 and 1943) have been recommended for dropping from the membership records by the Executive Board at this meeting. This number is slightly higher than for the past few years. Repeated notices have failed to bring a response and it is therefore proper to keep the membership roll cleared in accordance with the by-laws.

Distribution of Membership.—In an adjoining column is a table showing the distribution of membership and the dues status therefore by geographical areas. It will be seen that, in total members, California leads with 549, New York is a close second with 529 and Illinois is third with 466.

PAYMENT OF DUES AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERSHIP

State, etc.	Paid 1943	Paid 1942	Paid 1941	Totals
Alabama	88	18	2	108
Arizona	26	4	2	32
Arkansas	28	10	10	48
California	476	64	9	549
Colorado	110	15	10	135
Connecticut	68	9	4	81
Delaware	28	2	1	26
Dist. of Columbia	53	4	6	63
Florida	86	9	4	99
Georgia	94	12	6	112
Idaho	33	7	3	43
Illinois	396	49	21	466
Indiana	256	45	27	328
Iowa	353	42	19	416
Kansas	225	36	17	278
Kentucky	59	13	2	74
Louisiana	45	11	3	59
Maine	38	1	1	40
Maryland	59	5	6	70
Massachusetts	120	13	2	135
Michigan	234	29	4	267
Minnesota	205	20	9	234
Mississippi	42	7	2	51
Missouri	181	28	11	220
Montana	43	4	2	49
Nebraska	113	19	8	140
Nevada	15	2	1	18
New Hampshire	22	3	1	26
New Jersey	162	20	5	187
New Mexico	28	3	1	32
New York	439	68	22	529
North Carolina	82	11	10	103
North Dakota	44	4	3	51
Ohio	362	47	23	422
Oklahoma	70	14	10	94
Oregon	78	8	5	91
Pennsylvania	310	29	22	361
Rhode Island	13	3	..	16
South Carolina	51	13	3	67
South Dakota	43	6	4	53
Tennessee	68	8	5	81

State, etc.	Paid 1943	Paid 1942	Paid 1941	Totals
Texas	297	35	18	350
Utah	34	7	2	43
Vermont	24	4	3	31
Virginia	106	13	5	124
Washington	158	11	5	168
West Virginia	29	11	1	41
Wisconsin	183	24	6	213
Wyoming	22	2	..	24
Alaska	1	..	1	2
Possessions	124	28	..	152
South America	33	..	..	33
Canada	184	14	15	213
Foreign	16	11	2	29
Honorary	..	..	..	22
Special Cases	5	..	..	5
	6,443	876	363	7,704

II. FINANCES

The report of the Acting Treasurer shows in detail the financial status of the Association. We mourn the loss by death of Dr. Jacob who served so faithfully for twenty-five years as custodian of the Association's fiscal affairs. There will be submitted, at the proper time, an official audit of the Association's finances and of the late treasurer's books and accounts. Needless to say, everything was found correct and in order. The Board of Governors designated the executive secretary as acting treasurer to fill out the term which expires at this meeting and at which a successor to the late Dr. Jacob is to be elected.

It seems proper to report at this time that the Association has experienced the best year on record, financially. This is due to three main factors: increase in membership, the increase in the annual dues and an increase in advertising revenues of the AVMA JOURNAL. The report of the Budget Committee will show that, although actual expenditures for the fiscal year exceeded in some instances the budget estimates, yet the actual receipts also exceeded estimates by a still greater margin so that the Association's assets were considerably increased over the previous year.

The executive office is responsible for the management and transaction of the business of the Association and for the expenditure of funds in accordance with the budget. Any expenditures beyond budget allotments have been accounted for to the Committee on Budget and the Executive Board and are explained by such items as increased printing costs; increased taxes, postage, telephone and telegraph charges; and furniture and fixtures incident to moving into new quarters and similar items that are not strictly controllable. Controllable expenses are and should be kept within stipulated limits.

Because of unpredictable conditions which may affect the veterinary profession and our membership during the war and postwar years, every effort must be made to increase and conserve our resources but we must not do this at the expense of Association activities some of which merit greater attention and financial outlay than they are now receiving. Just as research is vital to the success and expansion of industry, so are projects which the Association must envision and provide for if we are to conduct a program which will help solve our problems and so exert the leadership expected of us as representatives of veterinary science and the veterinary profession.

III. PUBLICATIONS

The Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association now has a circulation in excess of 8,000. On account of wartime restrictions on woodpulp and paper, we are held to an allotment of paper (equal to our 1942 consumption) which may not permit us to exceed 96 pages per issue except in occasional months. This limitation poses a difficult problem for our editorial department to fit into the JOURNAL's established departments of each issue the amount of material desired. Available material always exceeds available space. We ask the understanding forbearance of contributors and

readers if material is not always published as promptly as expected.

Ways and means to make up for limitations on the size of the JOURNAL are either in operation or under consideration. Condensation of manuscript material, within reason, is requested of authors; we have adopted a somewhat closer spacing of type and lines effective with the September, 1948, issue.

The American Journal of Veterinary Research has maintained a subscription list during the year of about 1,500 which seems to be about the basic circulation level for this publication under present conditions. Its place in scientific literature is now firmly established and it attracts an increasing number of technical and scientific papers from individuals and research institutions in several fields related to veterinary medicine and animal health.

We gratefully acknowledge the invaluable help and splendid cooperation of the members of the research Council who act in an advisory editorial capacity to pass upon the acceptability of manuscripts offered to the Research Journal. The resulting criticisms safeguard the scientific reputation which the publication must maintain and at the same time prove helpful to authors and investigators. The responsibility and work involved in passing upon the validity of research data and conclusions have been discharged by the Council members with a high degree of efficiency, cooperation and fairness.

Membership Directory.—The 1948 edition was published as of January 1; it contains the names and addresses of about 7,500 members together with twelve other sections including the roster of officers and committees, executive board districts and members, accredited colleges, secretaries of state and provincial associations, federal and state livestock sanitary officials, directory of veterinary members and chairmen of the P and A Service, War Manpower Commission, and the constitution, administrative by-laws and code of ethics of the AVMA.

This document is valuable for reference and can be improved and expanded to be a still more useful compendium of information. It is proposed to add other desirable features to the directory with succeeding issues. Presumably, a new edition will not be published before 1945 since it is hardly feasible to prepare new copy annually. The directory, because of present size and cost, can no longer be supplied to members gratis: it sells to members at the nominal price of one dollar per copy and to non-members for three dollars.

Veterinary Science Letters for OWI.—Recently the Association received and the Board of Governors approved a request from the Office of War Information to prepare material for a monthly "Veterinary Science News Letter" to be circulated to foreign countries which are largely deprived of sources of authentic information on veterinary medicine and animal diseases and current developments in these fields. Through the efforts of Dr. Merillat, a monthly abstract of current veterinary literature, especially scientific articles, is prepared and forwarded to OWI. That agency then prepares the material for distribution in letter form to foreign embassies.

These "Veterinary Science Letters" fulfill the same purpose as similar letters which are prepared by the American Medical Association to cover the medical field. This activity on the part of OWI can be marked up as a worthy project by an agency which, in some other respects, has been subjected to considerable criticism.

IV. THE VETERINARY PROFESSION AND THE WAR

The State Veterinary Committees of the Procurement and Assignment Service have continued to discharge an important function during the year. The chairmen and members of these committees deserve great credit for the manner in which the responsible work of clearing officer personnel for the Veterinary Corps of the Army has been carried on so as to maintain as well as possible the essential civilian services. However, our civil veterinary personnel is stretched very thin in some areas with the result that many practitioners are working to the limits of their physical capacity.

At this time, three principal and serious problems incident to the war face the veterinary profession. These are:

1) *The Growing Need for Relocation of Veterinarians in Some States and Areas.*—This is a task for which the state veterinary committees are primarily responsible and which they alone can assume and carry out satisfactorily to meet local needs and conditions.

2) *The Deferment Status of Veterinarians not in So-called Essential Work.*—A recent letter from the directing board of the Procurement and Assignment Service to state veterinary chairmen (See the JOURNAL for September) directed attention to three points: (1) Selective Service will not defer veterinarians not classified as essential to their communities; (2) Few veterinarians who are now inducted can expect to receive commissions; (3) In order to conserve the limited number of veterinarians for needed civilian services, state veterinary committees are urged to review their records, encourage relocations that may be necessary, then make appropriate recommendations for deferment after relocations are effected.

3) The third major problem is that of maintaining sufficient students in training in veterinary schools.

The Army Specialized Training Program (ASTP) in its veterinary phases is limited to enlisted men now enrolled in the approved veterinary schools and to those members of the ERC who, while on inactive status, were accepted for matriculation therein. It is obvious that under such conditions, the veterinary schools will not be able to fill future freshman classes from civilian sources since most eligible prospective matriculants will have been inducted into the armed forces before acceptance in an accredited school is possible. This leaves, as prospects, the physically unfit and perhaps a few women students.

A conference has been called during this meeting to consider this serious problem and to formulate a program to help assure the needed annual flow of graduate veterinarians. Following this, the Procurement and Assignment Service has requested that a conference be held in Washington between leaders in veterinary education and professional matters and representatives of the War Department, Selective Service and P and A officials. This conference will probably be held next month.

V. ASSOCIATION RELATIONSHIPS AND REPRESENTATION

The extent and ramifications of Association work is evidenced by the following compilation which is recorded for future reference. Several of these relationships have existed for a number of years whereas others are recent developments largely stimulated by the war. Altogether they are proof of the recognition accorded veterinary science and the veterinary profession by related branches of science, by other technical organizations and by governmental agencies.

Organization or Agency	AVMA Representative(s)
1) Advisory Board, Horse and Mule Association of America	T. A. Sigler
2) American Association for Advancement of Science	Ward Giltner
3) National Research Council, Division of Medical Sciences	A. Eichhorn
4) National Research Council, Division of Biology and Agriculture	H. H. Dukes
5) Inter-Association Council on Animal Disease and Production	H. W. Jakeman
6) U. S. Pharmacopeial Convention	R. L. Mundhenk, H. E. Moskey
7) National Formulary Committee, Subcommittee on Veterinary Items	H. D. Bergman, R. F. Bourne, P. W. Burns, C. F. Cairy
8) Procurement and Assignment Service, War Manpower Commission	W. A. Hagan, H. W. Jakeman, J. R. Mohler, C. Way, J. G. Hardenbergh
9) National Poultry Advisory Council	Frank Thorp, Jr., J. G. Hardenbergh (Veterinarians representing other fields are: O. V. Brumley, Veterinary Colleges; W. H. Hendricks, U.S.L.S.S.A.; J. P. Simons, B.A.I.; Mark Welsh, Inter-Association Council; and C. D. Carpenter who is Executive Secretary of the Council.)
10) National Livestock Conservation Program	J. G. Hardenbergh (Other veterinary representatives are: C. D. Carpenter, National Poultry Advisory Council; Mark

Welsh, U.S.L.S.S.A.; Kenneth G. McKay, Extension work, University of Calif., H. W. Jakeman, Inter-Association Council,

11) Pet Animal Industry Advisory Committee of the War Food Administration.....

J. B. Engle, J. G. Hardenbergh

(Other veterinary representatives include M. L. Morris, Joint Committee on Foods; L. J. Goss, Zoological Gardens.)

In addition, veterinary science and the profession have majority representation on the Committee on Animal Health of the National Research Council which was established during the year and is under the chairmanship of Dr. George H. Hart of the University of California. Other veterinary members are: C. C. Hastings, H. W. Jakeman, C. A. Mitchell and J. G. Hardenbergh; non-veterinary members are R. M. Bethke, W. E. Petersen and R. F. Griggs.

VI. PUBLIC RELATIONS PROGRAM

A full time educational publicity and public relations program has been carried on throughout the year. This is partially reported on in the report of the Committee on Public Relations. The over-all activities have included:

1) Regular releases at weekly intervals to the four principal news services (AP, UP, INS and Chicago News Bureau) on topics of timely interest.

2) Monthly releases to extension editors, some fifty in number.

3) Monthly releases to more than fifty state and national farm publications.

4) One mailing per month of "Farm Radio Briefs" to farm editors of radio stations (about 160).

5) Localized releases on addresses made by Association officers at state meetings.

6) Special releases based on AVMA committee reports or articles.

7) Special network and local radio programs as they became available. Among others, President-Elect Bower and Chairman Thorp of the Committee on Poultry appeared on the National Farm and Home Hour over the Blue Network.

All releases are cleared through the central office and frequently, in addition, by an association officer or committee chairman. All mailings or releases are made from the executive office in Chicago so that association identity is maintained.

This war conference has also been covered by general stories in advance, by local releases to home-town newspapers concerning delegates, committee chairmen, etc. Releases are being made throughout the week of the meeting covering all committee reports, association actions, program papers, awards, etc. In addition, a number of radio broadcasts by veterinarians have been scheduled throughout the week over local stations; our public relations counsel also obtained time for a preconference broadcast over the Columbia Network "Country Journal of the Air" originating in Washington, D. C., on August 21. Dr. A. W. Miller, chief of the BAI, kindly arranged to handle this broadcast.

At this meeting, an exhibit of educational publicity material issued during the past year has been arranged for your inspection. You are urged to study it and offer any criticisms or suggestions.

VII. WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

The central office has continued to act as agent for the student loan activity of the Auxiliary. Requests for loans have decreased during the past year and will probably be few if any under the Army Specialized Training Program. The Auxiliary has nearly \$8,500 available for approved loans to senior veterinary students and additional assets of over \$8,000 on approved notes.

VIII. EXECUTIVE BOARD ELECTIONS

A. E. Cameron and W. A. Hagan were reelected for five year terms to represent districts I and IX, respectively, in elections completed early in the year.

In districts II and III, S. F. Scheidy, Glenolden, Pa., and J. L. Axby, Indianapolis, Ind., were elected and reelected, respectively, for five year terms beginning at the close of this meeting. These elections closed on Aug. 15, 1948.

In district VI, a special election was necessary in the fall of 1942 to fill the unexpired term of W. L. Curtis of Los Angeles, Calif., who died on Oct. 11, 1942. James Farquharson, Ft. Collins, Colo., was the successful candidate for the term expiring in 1946.

IX. NEW QUARTERS FOR ASSOCIATION OFFICES

As announced in the June JOURNAL, the offices of the Association were moved on June 1, 1948, into larger quarters. The address remains the same: 600 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago 5, Ill. The previous lease was due to expire on Aug. 31, 1948. The Board of Governors authorized the execution of a lease for the new space for a period of three years. The new quarters provide much needed additional room for general office work, storage and library facilities and are proving most satisfactory. Members are cordially invited to visit and inspect their Association headquarters whenever in Chicago.

X. MAIL AND CORRESPONDENCE

The following figures give an idea of the routine work of the central office. During the year, Aug. 1, 1942 to July 30, 1943, mail was received as follows:

Letters (first class mail).....	23,690
Journals, etc.	1,581
Packages (miscellaneous)	1,653
Total	26,874

During the same period, over 160,000 pieces were mailed or addressed from the central office, including the association journals, as follows:

First class mail.....	33,640
Journals	107,500
Miscellaneous items, including fourth class mail	19,080
Total	160,170

We are grateful for the fine help which has been given to the work and activities of the Association by the entire membership during the year and especially for the unfailing support and cooperation of all officers and committees. Although the Association and the entire veterinary profession face many new problems and unpredictable developments, it is believed that we were never in a stronger position to cope with them by harmonious and united action.

Respectfully submitted,

J. G. Hardenbergh,
Executive Secretary.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: You have heard the report of the Executive Secretary.

DR. CECIL ELDER (Mo.): I move its adoption.

DR. I. S. McADORY (Ala.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the report be adopted. Any further discussion? All in favor signify by saying "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried.

Next is the report of Acting Treasurer Dr. Hardenbergh.

Report of the Acting Treasurer

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: Mr. President and Delegates: Following the death of Dr. Jacob who had served this Association so faithfully for twenty-five years as treasurer, I was designated to fill out the unexpired term, pending the selection of a new treasurer at this meeting. This is the financial report for the year July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943. . . . Executive Secretary Hardenbergh read the report of acting treasurer. . . .

(See page 253 for treasurer's report.)

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: Mr. President and Delegates: There are also herewith submitted the official audits of the association funds and accounts throughout the year, the first audit covering the accounts of the late treasurer, Dr. Jacob, from June 30, 1942, through March 10, 1943, and the second being the report of the association auditor for the entire year.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: You have heard the report of the acting treasurer. What is your pleasure?

DR. W. R. KRILL (Ohio): I move it be adopted. . . . The motion was regularly seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the treasurer's report be adopted. Any comment? Ready for the question? All in favor signify by saying "aye"; opposed "no." It is carried.

Report of Committee on Budget

Reports of standing committees: Budget, W. W. Dimock. The executive secretary has kindly agreed to present the budget to you, which has been prepared for the coming year.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: This budget has been prepared by the Committee on Budget over the period of the past two months. It has been approved by the Executive Board and is submitted to the House for information and action, if you so desire.

The budget report will appear in the proceedings number of the October JOURNAL, and I will give you simply a summary under the various funds according to receipts and disbursements. I will read the budget for the past year, the actual for the past year, and the proposed for the present fiscal year. As you know, our fiscal year runs from July 1 to June 30, so that at the time of the meeting we are already well into the present fiscal year. . . . Executive Secretary Hardenbergh summarized the budget report. . . .

Report of Committee on Budget (For Fiscal Year 1943-1944)

RECEIPTS

AVMA FUND

Dues (50%)	\$23,000.00
Emblems & Keys	750.00
Directory	500.00
Convention	1,000.00
Exhibits	
Reprints	1,800.00
U. S. Bond Interest	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	1,500.00
	\$29,550.00

JOURNAL FUND

Dues (50%)	\$23,000.00
Subscriptions	5,000.00
Advertising	16,000.00

RESEARCH JOURNAL

Subscriptions	\$ 3,000.00
Advertising	400.00
Total estimated receipts	\$76,950.00

If a squib you read in the JOURNAL makes you mad so much the better. We know you read it and that's something.

EXPENSE

AVMA

Salaries	\$25,000.00
Travel	5,000.00
Committees	2,000.00
Postage	4,000.00
Stationery & Office Supplies	2,000.00
Telephone & Telegraph	750.00
Reprints	1,500.00
Rent & Light	3,900.00
Emblems & Keys	700.00
Publicity	4,000.00
Bank Collections	250.00
Convention	500.00
Insurance & Sur. Bonds	200.00
Miscellaneous	1,000.00
Taxes	1,200.00
Audit	500.00
Reporting	250.00
Legal Fees	500.00
Fur. & Fixtures	1,000.00

50% \$54,250.00
50% 27,125.00

AVMA JOURNAL

Printing	\$13,500.00
Paper	3,600.00
Cuts & Etchings	700.00
Miscellaneous (50%)	27,125.00
Envelopes	400.00

\$45,325.00

RESEARCH JOURNAL

Printing	\$ 3,000.00
Paper	800.00
Cuts & Etchings	600.00
Envelopes	100.00

\$ 4,500.00

Total Estimated Expense..... \$76,950.00

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. DIMOCK, Chairman E. R. Cushing
O. V. BRUMLEY J. G. Hardenbergh

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: You have heard the report of the Budget Committee. What is your pleasure?

DR. S. L. STEWART (Kan.): I move we accept the report.

DR. A. E. WIGHT (District of Columbia): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the report be accepted. Any further comment? Are you ready for the question? All in favor of accepting this report signify by saying "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried.

Report of Committee on Education

Report of the Committee on Education, Dr. N. S. Mayo. The question is whether these reports shall be read or whether they will be presented with additional comments. This was discussed before the Executive Board. The reason we bring this up, Dr. Mayo and members of the House, is that, as far as we know, we will only be able to have one session of the House of Representatives, and we have a lot of business. It is up to you to say what we will do.

(Continued on page 254)

Financial Report—J. G. Hardenbergh, Acting Treasurer

July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943

SALMON MEMORIAL FUND

Cash Balance—June 30, 1942	\$ 1,427.94
Receipts: Interest on U.S. Bonds.....	\$ 96.25
5% Liquidating Dividend, East Tenn. Nat'l Bank.....	18.34
	114.59
Cash Balance—June 30, 1943.....	\$ 1,542.53
Plus U.S. Treas. Bonds, par value of.....	4,000.00
Total in Fund as of June 30, 1943.....	\$ 5,542.53

SPECIAL FUND NO. 2

Cash Balance—June 30, 1942.....	
Receipts: Interest on U.S. Bonds.....	\$ 137.50
Disbursements: Winner of 12th Int. Vet. Cong. Prize	137.50
Cash Balance—June 30, 1943.....	
Plus U.S. Treas. Bonds, par value of.....	\$ 5,000.00
Total in Fund as of June 30, 1943.....	\$ 5,000.00

JOURNAL FUND

Cash Balance—June 30, 1942.....	
Receipts: Received from Secretary.....	\$51,297.48
Transfer from AVMA Fund.....	550.84 (*) \$51,848.32
Total Receipts	\$51,848.32
Disbursements: Costs of AVMA Jour.....	18,902.71
Costs of Research Jour.....	3,898.04
50% of AVMA expense.....	29,047.57
	51,848.32
Cash Balance—June 30, 1943.....	
(*) Deficit—AVMA Journal	\$130.95
Deficit—Research Journal	419.89
Total Deficit—Journals	\$550.84

RELIEF FUND

Balance in Fund June 30, 1942.....	\$ 3,199.30
Receipts:	
Balance in Fund, June 30, 1943.....	\$ 3,199.30

AVMA FUND

Cash Balance, June 30, 1942.....	\$ 7,491.63
Receipts: Received from Secretary.....	\$40,361.68
Interest on U.S. Bonds.....	1,035.54
5% Liquidating Dividend East Tenn. Nat'l Bank.....	61.22
	41,458.44
Total	\$48,950.07
Disbursement: 50% of AVMA Misc. Exp.....	29,047.57
Transfer to Jour. Fund.....	550.84
	29,598.41
Cash Balance—June 30, 1943.....	\$19,351.66

(Continued on page 254.)

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP FUND

Cash Balance—June 30, 1942.....	\$ 3,400.00
Receipts: .....	.....
Total	\$ 3,400.00
Disbursements:	2,400.00
Cash Balance in Fund—June 30, 1943.....	\$ 1,000.00

RECAPITULATION

	June 30, 1942	June 30, 1943
Salmon Memorial Fund.....	\$ 5,427.94	\$ 5,542.53
AVMA Special Fund No. 2.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Relief Fund	3,199.30	3,199.30
AVMA Fund: Cash Balance.....	7,491.63	19,351.66
AVMA Fund: U.S. Bonds	32,000.00	32,750.00
Research Fellowship Fund.....	3,400.00	1,000.00
Revolving Fund	2,000.00	2,000.00
	\$56,518.87	\$68,843.49
Increase in Assets for Period.....		\$10,324.62

Increase in Assets for Period.....

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): Mr. Chairman, I would like to suggest, if there are no changes in the report which has been furnished us in the preprints, we adopt the report as printed unless the chairman of the committee wishes to make some changes.

DR. B. E. CARLISLE (Ga.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: It has been moved and seconded that the report be accepted, unless there are changes. Those in favor say "aye"; opposed "no." It is carried.

DR. N. S. MAYO: Most of this report was prepared long ago, I mean to say in April. In that portion dealing with veterinary education and military service, there have been many changes since that time. It is impossible to say what changes will be made in these government regulations. Other than that there is no particular comment to be made.

The great problem now before the deans is in connection with the forthcoming classes in this accelerated course. The Lord only knows what will happen and, as they say, He won't tell. I thank you. (Applause). (The report will be published in the November JOURNAL.)

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: You have heard the report of the standing Committee on Education. Do I hear a motion to adopt?

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): Move to adopt.

DR. I. S. McADORY (Ala.): Second it. (The motion was put to a vote and carried.)

DR. W. R. KRILL (Ohio): Just one thing has been brought to my attention that I have been asked to bring before this group at this particular time. It is relative to our method, in the various states, of recognizing graduates of these colleges, by submitting them to various types of examination. In talking to a member of our examining board, he felt that it was rather incongruous, so to speak, to ask an examining board to pass upon the qualifications through brief examination as to whether or not they should be allowed to practice in a particular state. He felt that it was more or less obsolete, a thing that came from a number of years back when it may have been necessary.

Every year we have a report of the Committee on Education in which they pass their approval on the various colleges, their curriculums, their personnel, and our association puts its stamp of approval on them, yet before these men are allowed to practice they must subject themselves to an examination. It is assuming quite a lot of ability and superior knowledge to determine in the course

of an examination whether or not these men should be allowed to practice. The faculty has had them under observation for a number of years, they have had a chance to observe them and should know whether or not they are in position to go ahead and practice veterinary medicine.

At the present time, especially, there are a lot of students going to be graduated. They are in the Army. Many of them will not be able to take an examination when they graduate. We don't know how long it will be before they will have an opportunity to take an examination. Whether or not we should require them to submit themselves to a written examination, it is felt that there should be more uniformity. Possibly by discussion within this group, some action might bring it to the point where this organization could make a recommendation, realizing that it may mean changes that finally must be acted on by the various states. It may mean a change in the rules or the laws of certain states. But possibly some recommendation from this organization may bring about a little more uniformity along that line. The member of our examining board felt it would be a real step forward in veterinary medicine if such a thing came about.

I would like to have some discussion as to just how we should proceed. We know that the problems vary in different states. Perhaps, some would feel differently about it than others. Possibly, we should appoint a committee or should refer it to the Executive Board to bring in a proposal. But I do feel recommendation or some discussion might lead to more uniformity in that regard.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: I don't know that I have any right to make this suggestion, but I think the Executive Board, the Board of Governors and the President have the authority to appoint special committees if the situation seems to require them, without formal action of the Association. That is, a temporary special committee during the year.

I wonder why you couldn't make your proposition to the Board some time after the meeting and let the incoming president appoint a committee to make a study of it and report back next year.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): Mr. Chairman, why not assign that as a duty of the Committee on Education, asking them to make a special report on that, without appointing another committee?

DR. S. L. STEWART (Kan.): Mr. Chairman, may I

talk for just about two minutes on examinations. I heartily agree with the gentleman who just spoke in regard to examinations. I have given hundreds of them, and I have taken many examinations. One of the things that veterinarians meet with in any line of practice is examinations.

Just last winter I had to go to Manhattan and take an examination to be qualified to run the agglutination test for abortion disease. I reckon I passed. I am still making the government examinations. It is BAI examinations, state board examinations; it is college examinations, first, to graduate.

When Dr. Brumley graduates a bunch of boys in Ohio, he calls them veterinarians. That is all they are, veterinarians, but they can't practice over in the state of Kansas until they take an examination in that state. I suspect that, perhaps, Kansas doesn't think Dr. Brumley is in a position to educate a fellow sufficiently so that he can practice in Kansas, and they want to flunk him out!

It seems to me there should be a special committee appointed by the Executive Board, and I would like to make a recommendation to them that that be done, that they take up that problem and make a thorough study of it until next year and make a report to this association. It is not only a hardship on students that graduate, that start out to take a whole line of examinations before they are allowed to practice, before they are allowed to go into bureau work, before they are allowed to go into army work, but it is that our colleges should be proficient enough to graduate men to fill any place. If they can't, then the colleges ought to quit. I don't believe that this should be shouldered back on our Committee on Education.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: As I understand, you are making a motion for the House, directing the Executive Board to appoint a committee to study this question.

Special Committee to Study Licensing Examinations

DR. STEWART: I am recommending to the Executive Board that a special committee be appointed by the Executive Board to study this problem and bring it before this House next year.

DR. W. R. KRILL (Ohio): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Motion made and seconded. Gentlemen, you have heard the motion. Any further discussion? Are you ready for the question? All in favor will signify by saying "aye;" opposed "no." It is carried.

The next report is on legislation, Dr. Hardenbergh.

Report of Committee on Legislation

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: The Committee on Legislation has no formal report to make. There has been one item of legislation nationally this past year, in which the Committee has been particularly interested, and many of you are familiar with it. It is Senate Bill 702, "To mobilize the scientific and technical resources of the nation, to establish an office of scientific and technical mobilization, and for other purposes."

As you probably know, the purpose of that bill is to set up another bureau in Washington to oversee all technical and scientific research work throughout the country. Congressman Gillie, who is on the Committee and keeps watch of these things for us in Congress, advises us there is much opposition to this bill; practically every scientific and technical organization in the country has registered its opposition. Congressman Gillie does not know what the final fate of it will be, but we are advised by the secretaries of some other organizations that they doubt that this bill will be passed. It has been through two hearings.

A matter of particular interest in the bill, also, is the fact that the provisions of it presently exempt the medical and dental professions, and care is being taken to see that, if the bill is going to receive further consideration, the veterinary profession will also be exempted.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: You have heard the report of the Committee on Legislation. Do I hear a motion to adopt?

DR. W. R. KRILL (Ohio): I move its adoption.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the report be adopted. Any further discussion? If not, all in favor signify by saying "aye;" opposed "no." It is carried.

The next item on the list is the Committee on Resolutions, Dr. A. J. Durant.

Report of Committee on Resolutions

DR. A. J. DURANT: Mr. Chairman, I have the report of the Resolutions Committee in my hand, to turn over to Dr. Hardenbergh. As I understand it, we are not to read these resolutions. Everyone has seen the resolutions. I merely wish to say that we have made some slight changes in the resolutions which were printed, which I do not think affect their meaning at all. For that reason I have no further remarks to make. The only thing we have added has been the acknowledgment of the entertainment of this Association in St. Louis. I now present this to the Secretary. (Report to be published in the November JOURNAL.)

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: You have heard the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

DR. I. S. MCADORY (Ala.): I move its acceptance.

. . . The motion was regularly seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the report of the Resolutions Committee be accepted. Any question? All in favor signify by saying "aye;" opposed "no." It is carried.

Report of Committee on Veterinary Biological Products

The next report is Veterinary Biological Products, Dr. Marsh. (Absent). Is any member of that committee here? Mr. Secretary, do you have the report of that committee?

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: It was preprinted and sent out to the delegates.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Shall we adopt that report?

DR. B. E. CARLISLE (Ga.): I move the adoption.

DR. W. R. KRILL (Ohio): Second it.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Veterinary Biological Products be accepted. All in favor signify by saying "aye;" opposed "no." It is carried. (Report to be published in the November JOURNAL.)

The next one is Proprietary Pharmaceuticals, Dr. Amandon.

Report of Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals

DR. BRUMLEY: Mr. President, the Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals has recommended that the committee be discontinued, but since it is a standing committee, it will be continued. I simply want to report, as a matter of fact, that that recommendation must be stricken out. The committee must be continued.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: With this added comment, are you ready for the adoption of this report?

DR. STEWART: I move we accept the report.

DR. MCADORY: I second it.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Those in favor signify by saying "aye;" opposed "no." It is carried. (Report to be published in the November JOURNAL.)

The next item is the Committee on Public Relations, Dr. Schubel.

Report of Committee on Public Relations

DR. E. C. W. SCRUBLE: My remarks will be brief. I have met some of the members of the Committee here today, and they have no proposals for changes. So, we wish the report to go in as printed. But I do want to comment that this is a composite report, and each member of that committee is to be commended for his part in making this report.

I am also glad to note that in this report on postwar opportunities there have been recommendations by the Executive Board for postwar work to be done. That was the only comment that I wanted to make; that each man representing his state should be a member of this public relations committee, or a committee of one in his state to do more work in publicizing the veterinary profession;

although I will say there has never been a time in history that our profession has been so widely publicized as it has been during the past year. As I see it at the present time, there are lots of things that each and every one of us must do to prepare for the postwar situation when our boys come back.

I do appreciate the help that I have had from the various members of the Committee, and especially Dr. Hardenbergh, who worked this report out so that it is, well, a little smoother.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Thank you, Doctor.

DR. I. S. MCADORY (Ala.): I move that the report be accepted. . . . The motion was regularly seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Motion made and seconded that the report of the Committee on Public Relations be accepted. Any further comments? All in favor will signify by saying "aye;" opposed "no." It is carried. (Report to be published in the November JOURNAL.)

The next item is the Committee on Poultry, Dr. Frank Thorp, Jr. I believe he is not here.

Report of Committee on Poultry

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: Is there any member of the Committee on Poultry present? Dr. Thorp sent this report to us so that it just reached us day before yesterday.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: As I understand it, the Board did not approve or accept this report. I suppose the House still has the privilege and the power to do whatever they wish. It is signed by only one member of the Committee.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): Mr. President, do I understand the Executive Board has refused to accept this report?

DR. BRUMLEY: No, the Executive Board did not take any action on the report. It was signed only by one member of the Committee. It was really not an official report.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Would it be out of place for this report to be referred to the Executive Board to consult the other members of the Committee? I think there is something in the report that probably should not be lost.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: It is a standing committee.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: There ought to be some way that it can go back to the Board and let them use their discretion about making it official.

DR. W. R. KRILL (Ohio): Mr. Chairman, I would like to recommend that this be referred to the Executive Board for their disposal in whatever way they see fit.

DR. CECIL ELDER (Mo.): I second that motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Motion made and seconded that the report be referred to the Executive Board to be handled as they think best. All in favor of this motion will signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." It is carried.

Next is the Committee on Nutrition, Dr. Metzger.

Report of Committee on Nutrition

DR. H. J. METZGER: You gentlemen have the preprint of the report of this committee. I might add that since the February issue, we have been running a nutrition section in the JOURNAL, and to date we have had few comments on this section, either favorable or unfavorable. We had a meeting of the Committee this morning and discussed methods of continuing this work. We are hoping during the coming year to put out something which we think will be a little better than what we have been running, something in the nature of a month-by-month approach, each month covering a certain phase of nutrition, and during the year trying to cover the whole field of nutrition. We are asking for advice, and we will appreciate it very much, if any of you have any ideas as to how this subject should be handled, that you get in touch with some member of the Committee.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: You have heard the report of the standing Committee on Nutrition.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): I move it be adopted.

DR. I. S. MCADORY (Ala.): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Any further comment? If not, all in favor please signify by saying "aye;" opposed

"no." It is carried. (Report to be published in the November JOURNAL.)

The next is the Research Council, Dr. Hallman. (Absent).

Report of Research Council

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: This report went out with the others.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Shall we adopt the report of the committee as printed in the preprint?

DR. HUSMAN: I move it be adopted.

DR. MCADORY: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on the Research Council be adopted as sent out by the executive secretary. All in favor of this motion will signify by saying "aye;" opposed "no." It is carried. (Report to be published in the November JOURNAL.)

Report of Special Committee on History

Now we come to the reports of special committees. The first one is on history by Dr. R. S. MacKellar, Sr. Is Dr. MacKellar here? (Absent). Is any member of the Committee on History here? The report is here and is printed. Will you take action on that?

DR. D. COUGHLIN (Tenn.): I move it be adopted.

DR. MCADORY: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Those in favor signify by saying "aye;" opposed "no." It is carried. (Report to be published in the November JOURNAL.)

The next item is the Committee on Rabies, Dr. Schoening.

Report of Special Committee on Rabies

DR. H. W. SCHOENING: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Our report was brief this year, and you have a copy of it. We recommended that the Committee be continued and that it be empowered to act on a co-operative basis with the National Rabies Committee, looking to developing plans for the controlling of rabies in the various states and, incidentally, very probably on a national basis. It is just sort of a marking-time report. We are waiting for the National Committee to have another meeting. That is the gist of our report this year.

DR. MCADORY: I move the acceptance of the report.

DR. HUSMAN: Second it.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Rabies be accepted. All in favor signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." It is carried. (Report to be published in the November JOURNAL.)

Next is the Committee on Nomenclature of Diseases and Vital Statistics. Dr. Brumley, chairman of the Board, has a comment to make about that.

Report of Special Committee on Nomenclature of Diseases and Vital Statistics

DR. BRUMLEY: Mr. President, the Executive Board recommends that the special Committee on Nomenclature of Diseases and Vital Statistics be discontinued, and that there be created two special committees, one on Nomenclature of Diseases and the other on Vital Statistics.

After a good deal of discussion in regard to this situation, it was felt that those two subjects could well be separated, and that the Committee on Vital Statistics at this time is very important. Therefore, it was believed that they should be separated and have two committees, one on nomenclature and the other on vital statistics. That recommendation is made by the Executive Board.

DR. HUSMAN: I move we accept the recommendation of the Executive Board.

DR. MCADORY: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Nomenclature and Vital Statistics as amended and reported by the chairman of the Board be approved. Is there any further discussion? Ready for the question? All in favor will signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." It is carried. (Report to be published in the November JOURNAL.)

The next is the Committee on Parasitology, Dr. B. T.

Simms. The report of the Committee has been received and published. Are you ready to move that we adopt the report?

DR. MCADORY: I move we adopt the report.

PRESIDENT-ELECT BOWER: I met Dr. Simms in the hall a little bit ago, and he did want to be here for this report.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: We can lay it over for a few minutes.

Report of Special Committee on Food Hygiene

Next is the report of the Committee on Food Hygiene, Dr. W. C. Herrold. (Absent). The Executive Board made some changes in this report, and it can't be adopted without those changes.

DR. BRUMLEY: You have the report of the Committee on Food Hygiene before you. I might ask you to look at the recommendations.

The Executive Board recommends the approval of recommendations 1 and 2 and the disapproval or elimination of recommendations 3 and 4. You have that before you, and I think you can look at it there.

DR. W. R. KRILL (Ohio): I wonder if we may have an explanation of why the Executive Board took that action.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Want to answer that, Dr. Brumley, or Dr. Hardenbergh?

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: Recommendation 3: "That the Association request veterinary colleges to make available for use of the special Committee on Food Hygiene, and possibly other committees, full information as to current and proposed courses in food hygiene" is to be referred to the Committee on Education for their attention.

And the fourth recommendation: "That the Association, through proper channels, take active steps (a) to ascertain to what extent the remuneration of publicly employed veterinarians is lacking as compared with similar positions occupied by members of other professions and (b) to press vigorously for corrective action" was not considered properly a part of a report of the Committee on Food Hygiene.

This is a matter of policy with respect to salaries and has already been covered by the appointment of a special committee which the chairman of the Board told you about and the resolution which this body adopted in the Executive Board report.

DR. BRUMLEY: Mr. Chairman, I might comment on recommendation 3. The material, from the standpoint of the veterinary colleges, is available to any committee at the present time. We felt it was not necessary for any further consideration of that. It is now available if the Committee wishes to call for it. That was the reason we felt that that should be left out.

DR. W. R. KRILL (Ohio): I move the adoption of the report as recommended by the Board.

DR. HUSMAN: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the report be adopted as reported by the chairman of the Board. Any further comment? If not, all in favor please signify by saying "aye;" opposed "no." It is carried. (Report to be published in the November JOURNAL.)

Report of Special Committee on Brucellosis

Next is the report of the Committee on Brucellosis, Dr. C. R. Donham. Any member of the Committee on Brucellosis want to make a statement at this time? The report has been received and there are no changes. A motion to adopt is in order.

DR. HUSMAN: I move we adopt it as printed.

DR. MCADORY: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Brucellosis be adopted.

DR. G. W. JENSEN (Ill.): Mr. President, it would seem that in a committee of this kind, it would be desirable for the Association to have a representative of the practitioners. It would seem desirable, for a committee of seven, that at least three members be practitioners, men who are closely associated with dairy and beef cattle practice.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: I am sorry you didn't talk with me a year ago. I think that is a good suggestion. You could make that as a recommendation to the House, or

you could make it personally to Dr. Bower. My suggestion would be that you go and talk to Dr. Bower about it. Are you ready to vote? All in favor of approving the report of the Committee on Brucellosis signify by saying "aye;" opposed "no." It is carried. (Report to be published in the November JOURNAL.)

Report of Special Committee on Interstate Shipment of Livestock by Truck

Now the report of Interstate Shipment of Livestock by Truck, Dr. F. L. Carr. (Absent). I thought that was a rather nice report. Shall we vote to adopt?

DR. L. H. LAFOND (Mich.): I move to adopt the report.

DR. MCADORY: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the report on the Interstate Shipment of Livestock by Truck be adopted. Any further discussion? If not, all in favor signify by saying "aye;" opposed "no." It is carried. (Report to be published in the November JOURNAL.)

The next is the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress Prize. The recipient of this prize has been selected unanimously, that is the Committee were unanimous in deciding who the recipient should be, and the announcement will be made this afternoon at the general session.

The next is the report of the Committee on Veterinary Medicine and The War, Dr. William Moore.

Report of Special Committee on Veterinary Medicine and the War

DR. BRUMLEY: I might say that the Executive Board has recommended that this committee be discontinued, the reason being that the Postwar Planning Committee is to be operating from now on, and the Procurement and Assignment Service has been active during the period of the war. Therefore, it was felt that there was no particular need for continuing this committee and the Executive Board recommends its discontinuance.

DR. CECIL ELDER (Mo.): I move the approval of the recommendation.

DR. HUSMAN: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: The motion is that the present Committee on Veterinary Medicine and the War be discontinued. All in favor signify by saying "aye;" opposed "no." It is carried. (Report to be published in the November JOURNAL.)

Report of Special Committee on Diseases of Dairy Cattle

Now we come to the report on Diseases of Dairy Cattle, Dr. Fincher. I suppose you all know that the reports published in advance in the JOURNAL were not published as reports of special committees but as recommendations. They become committee reports when approved by the House.

The proposition here is for the House of Representatives to approve what has already been published in the JOURNAL, that you approve it as a committee report.

DR. BRUMLEY: The Executive Board recommends that the Committee on Diseases of Dairy Cattle be continued.

DR. KRILL: I move the acceptance of this report and the recommendation of the Executive Board that the Committee be continued.

DR. HUSMAN: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the report be accepted and the Committee be continued. All in favor signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." It is carried. (Published in the June, 1943, JOURNAL.)

Report of the Special Committee on Diseases of Beef Cattle

Next is the special Committee on Diseases of Beef Cattle, Dr. H. E. Kingman, Sr.

DR. MCADORY: I move it be adopted.

DR. HUSMAN: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Diseases of Beef Cattle be approved. Those in favor say "aye;" opposed "no." It is carried. (Report to be published in the November JOURNAL.)

Report of Special Committee on Diseases of Sheep

Committee on Diseases of Sheep, F. E. Hull. The work of the Committee on Diseases of Sheep was published in the JOURNAL and was approved by the Executive Board, who recommend that the Committee be continued, the same as we have done for the other.

DR. B. E. CARLISLE (Ga.): I move its approval.

DR. MCADORY: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the report be accepted and the Committee be continued. Any further discussion? All in favor signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." It is carried. (Published in the August, 1943, JOURNAL.)

Report of Special Committee on Diseases of Swine

Next is the report of the Committee on Diseases of Swine, Dr. T. W. Munce. That was one of the first committee reports that was gotten together and published in the JOURNAL.

DR. BRUMLEY: In the case of the Committees on Diseases of Swine and Diseases of Horses, the Executive Board recommends that those committees be continued. They were not specified.

DR. JENSEN: I move that the report of the Committee on Swine Diseases be approved and the Committee be continued.

DR. KRILL: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Any further discussion? All in favor will signify by saying "aye;" opposed "no." It is carried. (Published in the March, 1943, JOURNAL.)

Report of Special Committee on Diseases of Horses

Next is the report of Committee on Diseases of Horses.

DR. KRILL: At the time this report was formulated, we considered it was correct in every respect. Since that time, it has come to our attention that we have had another outbreak of glanders in this country. That is a change which possibly should be made, although the report was complete at the time it was written.

We have made some recommendations in regard to study of nutrition of the horses. We feel that is highly important. There is very little literature on equine nutrition, and we feel that recommendation should be given some consideration.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: The motion is that the report be approved with this little comment. Any discussion? All in favor of adopting the report of the special Committee on Diseases of Horses signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." It is carried. (Report to be published in the November JOURNAL.)

Report of Special Committee on Diseases of Small Animals

Next is the report of the Committee on Diseases of Small Animals, Dr. Khuen.

DR. BRUMLEY: Mr. President, the Executive Board, after considerable discussion, wishes to recommend that recommendation 1 of this report be not approved. If you look on your report, you will perhaps find why it was not. The main reason was that the Executive Board felt it would not be wise to obligate ourselves to any particular financial arrangement in carrying on such a program.

Understand, the Executive Board and the Association are willing to lend every effort possible in fostering such investigational work and research, but when it comes to the obligation of funds, and so forth, that must come in a different way. In other words, it does not belong at this particular point.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: You have heard the comments about the special Committee on Diseases of Small Animals. Any further comment? Do I hear a motion to adopt?

DR. HUSMAN: I move its adoption as amended by the Board.

DR. MCADORY: Second it.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Any further discussion? If not, all in favor signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." It is carried. (Report to be published in the November JOURNAL.)

Report of Special Committee on the Inter-American Veterinary Congress

We come now to the Inter-American Veterinary Congress for 1943. By virtue of being president, I was chairman of that committee, and I did write some letters to other members of the committee and made some inquiries. They thought it absolutely impossible to undertake any such thing this past year.

DR. WIGHT: Do you care to say anything about that? There isn't any prospect of having that kind of a meeting during the war, is there?

DR. A. E. WIGHT: I would say not.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Do you want to continue the Committee?

DR. KRILL: I move that the report of the Committee be accepted and that the Committee be continued.

DR. D. COUGHLIN (Tenn.): I second it.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the report be received and the Committee be continued. Further comments? If not, all in favor signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." It is carried.

Report of Joint Committee on Foods

Next is the report of the Joint Committee on Foods, Dr. Hardenbergh.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: Mr. President and Delegates: The Joint Committee met last night and adopted the report. It is a summary of the activities of the Committee during the past year, comprises six and one-half pages, signed by all members of the Committee. We will leave it up to you as to whether you want me to read it.

DR. W. M. COFFEE (Ky.): I move that the report be accepted and published in the JOURNAL.

DR. KRILL: Second it.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the report of the Joint Committee on Foods be accepted.

DR. KRILL: May I ask, is it acceptable to the Executive Board?

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: The Executive Board hasn't had a chance to go over it.

DR. KRILL: Possibly we should refer it to the Executive Board for action and their approval.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Do you incorporate that in the motion?

DR. KRILL: Yes.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Do I hear a second to the substitute motion?

DR. HUSMAN: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: The substitute motion is that the report of the Joint Committee on Foods be referred to the Executive Board. All in favor signify by saying "aye;" opposed "no." It is carried. (Report to be published in the November JOURNAL.)

Report of Subcommittee on Veterinary Items National Formulary Committee

Next is the report of the Subcommittee on Veterinary Items, National Formulary Committee, Dr. Bergman.

DR. H. D. BERGMAN: Mr. Chairman, this is not a formal committee report. It is merely a statement of the status of events at the moment. You may or may not incorporate it in the minutes, as you see fit.

The Committee on Veterinary Items of the National Formulary Revision Committee has no formal report to make at this time. However, the Committee is able to report progress in the way of very cordial and satisfactory relations with the General Committee on Revision, which latter has sought and received information and advice from time to time on items of interest to veterinary medicine.

Our committee has also recommended several items for inclusion in N.F. VIII that are peculiar to veterinary therapeutic usage. Every consideration has been given to these recommendations and, undoubtedly, monographs will be prepared and included in N.F. VIII on certain of these items for which official standards should be established.

It has now become established that the past decennial revisions of the U.S.P. and N.F. are no longer adequate,

and continuous revision with the issuing of interim supplements is now in effect. It is the plan that the formal revision of N.F. VIII will be completed so that the new N.F. VIII can be published late in 1946, to become official in July, 1946. This is merely a progress statement.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: You have heard this report.

DR. HUSMAN: Move we accept it.

DR. CARLISLE: Second it.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the report be accepted. Any further discussion? If not, all in favor signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." It is carried.

Next are reports of Representatives. National Research Council, Dr. A. Eichhorn.

DR. S. L. STEWART (Kan.): Mr. President, before we pass the reports of committees, there is one thing I am very much interested in and that is that we have a special committee appointed by someone, I suppose by the Board of Governors, on nutritional deficiency in dairy cattle. I think that one of the main things that dairy practitioners meet is nutritional deficiencies. In order to substantiate my request, I would just like to give three cases which won't take but two minutes.

I was called to see a steer in a feedlot, a white-faced steer. This steer was trying to get his front feet up on his back. While getting his feet on his back, he would take a slide on the ground. With a change in feed, it came along all right.

I was called to see a dairy cow giving 4 gal. of milk a day. When I saw her, she was trying to push a post out of the barn with her nose. Feed was corrected, and she came along all right.

I saw another dairy cow the other day, giving 4 gal. of milk. The next day she didn't give any. The cow is now eating all right and drinking all right.

The dairy industry is a wonderful thing in this country. It is going to be greater than ever before. We practitioners are meeting with things in food problems that we haven't met with much in the past. I think we need a committee on research in dairy cattle nutrition worse than we need any committee that we have had for some time.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Doctor, I am very much interested in what you say, and I am sorry there isn't time because I can tell them four times as big as you have, and they will still be the truth.

I would suggest that you make a motion that the Committee on Diseases of Dairy Cattle give their time this next year to nutrition of dairy cattle. That will save having another committee.

DR. S. L. STEWART (Kan.): Will there be a new committee appointed on that next year?

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: That is a special committee.

DR. STEWART: The thing I am interested in is getting a committee along that line that will be interested in nutrition of dairy cattle.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: The new president lives in your state.

DR. STEWART: All right, I will work on that fellow. (Laughter.)

I move that a committee on dairy cattle nutrition be appointed for next year. Will that answer the purpose?

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: That the House go on record as instructing the Committee on Diseases of Dairy Cattle, which is to be continued, to give their time to problems of nutrition.

DR. STEWART: Thank you. I make that motion.

DR. MCADORY: Second it.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded. No further discussion? I will put the question. All in favor signify by saying "aye;" opposed "no." It is so ordered.

Report of Representative to the National Research Council (Division of Medical Sciences)

Next is the report of the representative to the National Research Council, Dr. Eichhorn.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBURGH: That report went out to the delegates, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Do I hear a motion to accept this report?

DR. HUSMAN: I move its adoption as printed.

DR. L. H. LAFOND (Mich.): Second it.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the report of the representative to the National Research Council be approved. No further questions? All in favor signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." It is carried. (Report to be published in the November JOURNAL.)

Report of Representative to Advisory Board, Horse and Mule Association

Next is the report of the representative to the Advisory Board, Horse and Mule Association of America, Dr. Sigler.

DR. T. A. SIGLER: You have the report. I just clipped this out of the paper on Friday: "Evansville modernizes with horse-drawn vehicles." That is the mayor of Evansville, Ind. We are getting a lot of comment. I was glad to hear Dr. Krill speak about the nutrition of the horse. I think the horse is going to play a great part in the future.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Do I hear a motion?

DR. D. COUGHLIN (Tenn.): I move its adoption.

DR. COFFER: I second it.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the report be adopted. All in favor signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." It is carried. (Report to be published in the November JOURNAL.)

Report of Representative to the AAAS

Next is the report of the representative to the American Association for Advancement of Science, Dr. Ward Gilner. That has been printed?

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBURGH: Yes, sir.

DR. HUSMAN: Move its adoption.

DR. MCADORY: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that it be adopted. Discussion? All in favor signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." It is carried.

Report of Representatives to U.S.P. Convention

Next is the report of the representatives to the United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Dr. Mundhenk. Is that printed?

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBURGH: Yes, sir.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: What do you want to do with that report?

DR. HUSMAN: Move its adoption.

DR. MCADORY: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the report be adopted. Those in favor signify by saying "aye;" opposed "no." It is carried. (Report to be published in the November JOURNAL.)

Report of Representative to the Inter-Association Council

Next is the report of the representative to the Inter-Association Council on Animal Disease and Production, by Dr. Jakeman.

DR. BRUMLEY: I might say it was unfortunate this report has not been printed. I don't know whether you want it read. If so, it can be. It is rather long. It has, however, been considered by the Board and approved. There is one part I wish to present to the House of Representatives for special recommendation, as approved by the Board. I will read that part.

"Therefore, it is hereby moved that the respective associations he requested to provide an annual contribution to the Council on the basis of \$25 for the first 500 members and 1 cent for each active member in excess of 500, with the moneys to be used for incidental expenses such as postage, mimeographing, clerical help and the like. Such funds to be made available to the Council through the respective representatives by October 1 of each year, beginning with the current year."

The Executive Board gave considerable consideration to this recommendation and approved it. Each of the five organizations will contribute on the same basis, \$25 for the first 500 members, 1 cent per member above that amount. Considering the AVMA on the basis of \$25 for first 500, then 1 cent for the number above that, which

is \$72.04, would mean a total amount of \$97.04. The Board has made such a recommendation.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: You have heard this statement by the chairman of the Board regarding this report.

DR. HUSMAN: This amount of money has been taken care of in the present budget?

DR. BRUMLEY: Yes.

DR. HUSMAN: I move the report be approved, with the recommendation of the Executive Board.

DR. L. H. LAFOND (Mich.): I second it.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the report be approved. Any further comment? If not, all in favor signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." It is carried. (Report to be published in the November JOURNAL.)

Report of Representative to National Research Council (Division of Biology and Agriculture)

The next is Division of Biology and Agriculture, National Research Council, Dr. H. H. Dukes. Anybody here to speak for that committee?

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: The report was sent out to the delegates.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Any motion?

DR. HUSMAN: I move its adoption.

DR. ELDER: Second it.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the report be adopted. All in favor signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." It is carried. (Report to be published in the November JOURNAL.)

Report of Representative to National Poultry Advisory Council

Next is the report of the representative to the National Poultry Advisory Council, Dr. Hardenbergh.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: No formal report, Mr. President and Gentlemen. You have read about this program. It has been published in the JOURNAL. We carried announcements of its initiation when Dr. Carpenter started the work, he being loaned to the Department of Agriculture to organize the "Poultry for Victory" program. We have printed in the JOURNAL the three bulletins which the National Poultry Advisory Council has published, and have mailed reprints of two of them to about 5,000 nonmember veterinarians.

I am merely reporting as the member representing the American Veterinary Medical Association. There are several other veterinarians on the National Poultry Advisory Council, including Dr. Brumley who represents the veterinary schools, Dr. Mark Welsh of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, and several others.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: You have heard this comment by our secretary.

DR. L. H. LAFOND (Mich.): I move its acceptance.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): Second it.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved and seconded that the report of the National Poultry Advisory Council be accepted. All in favor signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." It is carried.

Report of Representative to the National Livestock Conservation Program

Next is the report of the representative to the National Livestock Conservation Program, the Secretary.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARDENBERGH: This is an activity which has been organized recently. It has not functioned to any great extent as yet, with the exception of one meeting held in Chicago, about two months ago, at which time several posters on animal disease control were approved by the National Livestock Conservation group.

That group is sponsored by the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work, and it is under the chairmanship of Thomas E. Wilson of Wilson & Company who, as you know, has been very prominent in boys and girls club work for a number of years. The whole thought is to use this agency to disseminate information on methods of improved control of livestock diseases to livestock owners.

A temporary executive subcommittee of this group has

been appointed which is quite representative of all groups interested in livestock production and the control of live stock diseases.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: You have heard this statement by the secretary about the National Livestock Conservation Program. What is your pleasure?

DR. D. COUGHLIN (Tenn.): Move it be adopted.

DR. W. M. COFFEE (Ky.): Second it.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Moved that it be adopted. Any further comment? If not, all in favor signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." It is carried.

Report of Representative to the Pet Animal Industry Advisory Committee of WFA

Now, the representative of the Pet Animal Industry Advisory Committee of the War Food Administration, Dr. Engle.

DR. J. B. ENGLE: Members, I must admit I am not too well prepared for this. I just noticed on the program this morning that I was to report, and I will make it very short.

The history of development of the Pet Animal Industry Advisory Committee is that, on January 18, 1943, a meeting was called in Washington by the Department of Agriculture to determine the protein content of dog food. As you all know, Order No. 7 developed from that. The dog food industry was then regulated as a result of Order No. 7.

Then on June 1 a meeting was called in Washington to set up an advisory committee to the government in handling the dog-food problem. Three subcommittees were named: Public Relations under Jack Baird; Pet Animal Breeding and Control under Henry D. Bixby, executive vice-president of the American Kennel Club; and Nutrition under Dr. M. L. Morris. I represented your organization as an alternate for Dr. Hardenbergh.

This committee was then made permanent, and its organization was definitely announced on June 16. Since then, the new dog food order, FDO58, has come out and is in effect until January 1.

On the Pet Animal Industry Advisory Committee, we have Dr. Hardenbergh representing the AVMA, and I am acting as alternate; Dr. Morris on nutrition, and Dr. Goss of the Bronx Zoo representing zoological gardens. So, you see, we have represented on this committee four veterinarians. I think that is all I have to report.

DR. L. H. LAFOND (Mich.): I move its acceptance.

DR. I. S. McADORY (Ala.): I second it.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: I presume that will be put in shape to be printed, and turned over to the Executive Board.

All in favor signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." It is carried.

DR. D. COUGHLIN (Tenn.): This last set of agencies here, is there any provision to carry them over? Some of these committees should be carried over, I think. I don't know whether they are standing or not.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: I don't know whether the Pet Animal Industry Advisory Committee requires action or not. Most of the others are established.

DR. COUGHLIN: They will be carried on?

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Yes. That is right, isn't it, Mr. Chairman?

DR. BRUMLEY: That is right.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Dr. Simms, when we came to the report of your committee, we skipped it until you came back. We are now ready for it.

Report of Special Committee on Parasitology

DR. B. T. SIMMS: I don't know that there is anything for me to do. The report is in the hands of the delegates. It has been printed. There are no changes that I want to recommend. I might say that while that report wasn't filed with you with the signatures of all the members, they individually signified their approval of the report. I wouldn't want to suggest any changes without the approval of the other members of the Committee.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN (N. Car.): I move its adoption.

DR. L. H. LAFOND (Mich.): I second it.

DR. W. R. KRILL (Ohio): Mr. Chairman, there are some recommendations in connection with that committee which I think are very timely and very appropriate. There is no doubt that parasitic diseases are becoming more acute all the time. The recommendation in regard to increasing the course of study in the various colleges, giving more attention to parasitology, I think is very important. Possibly this organization should make some recommendation relative to more study of this by the Committee on Education, and working with the various colleges in seeing that that is carried out.

I would like to make that as a recommendation in connection with the acceptance of the report.

DR. I. S. McADORY (Ala.): That is in the report.

PRESIDENT DIMOCK: I don't know just how to put your statement in two or three words.

DR. SIMMS: I think that suggestion is more or less covered in the report. We recommended that the Association request the deans, in so far as possible, to include these changes in their curriculums.

DR. COUGHLIN: I suggest that you demand it. (Laughter.)

DR. BRUMLEY: I might say that the Executive Board

approved the recommendations of the Committee on Parasitology.

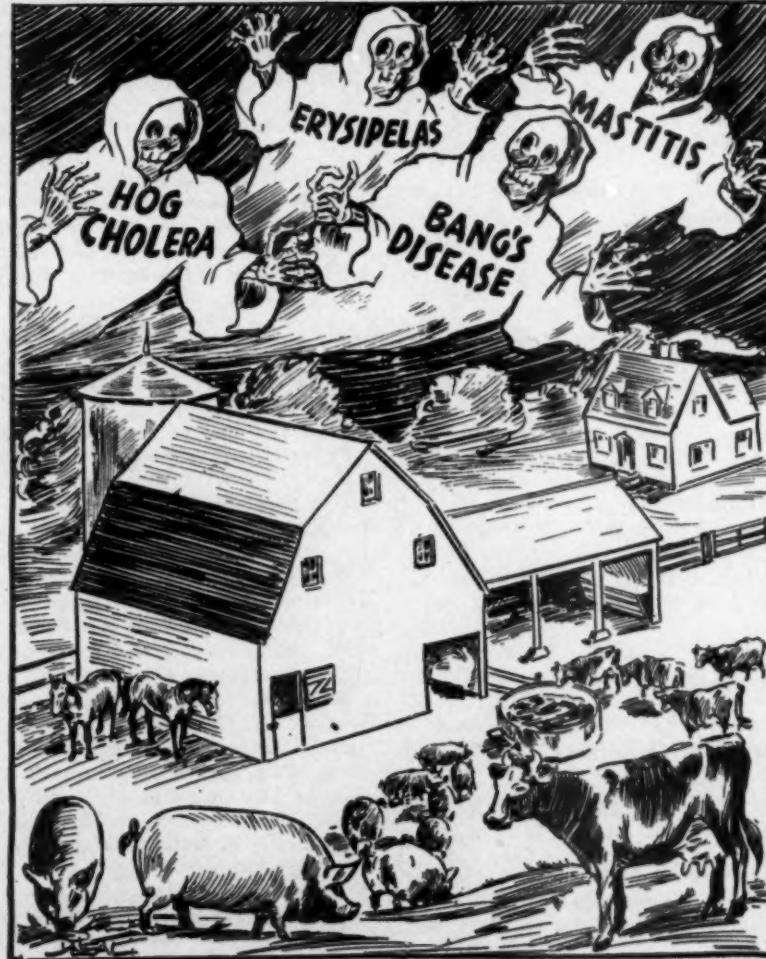
PRESIDENT DIMOCK: Motion has been made and seconded that the report of the Committee on Parasitology be accepted and the Committee be continued. Are you ready for the question? All in favor will signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." It is carried.

Has anyone any suggestion to bring up? If not, I want to say I am most grateful to you for the way you have gone through with this procedure this morning. I was quite worried that we weren't going to get through. We were some twenty or thirty minutes late in getting started, and we have only an hour and one-half for lunch to be ready for our opening exercises this afternoon. I confess I was a little bit concerned, but you have done an exceptionally good job. I think the amount of material that we have handled in this short time is a further indication of this type of reporting, having committee reports printed in advance. Gentlemen, as I say, I am most grateful to you. If you will stay with me another day and one-half, I think I will survive.

We are ready to adjourn.

DR. HUSMAN: I move we adjourn. . . . The motion was regularly seconded and the meeting adjourned at 11:40 a. m. . . .

THE 5th COLUMNISTS ON THE FARM FRONT



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*Temporary appointment; election in progress.

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 Cassius Way, 25 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N. Y. (1945)
 Mark Welsh, College Park, Md. (1944)

Poultry

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 T. M. DeVries, 3400 Broad Ave., Altoona, Pa. (1944)
 J. W. Lumb, 1814 Fairchild St., Manhattan, Kan. (1945)
 P. V. Neuzil, Blairstown, Iowa. (1948)

Nutrition

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 (*Nutrition committee continued on next page.*)

*Pursuant to article XII, section 1, part 4 of the Administrative By-Laws, as amended at the seventy-eighth annual meeting.

- George H. Hart, University Farm, Davis, Calif.
(1947)
C. C. Hastings, Williamsville, Ill. (1948)
M. L. Morris, Box 641, New Brunswick, N. J.
(1944)

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Benj. Schwartz,* Zoölogical Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
Frank Thorp, Jr., Michigan Agriculture Experiment Station, East Lansing, Mich.

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A. N. Carroll, 410 W. Fourth St., Pueblo, Colo.

*Consulting member.

- A. B. Crawford, Beltsville Research Center, Animal Disease Station, Beltsville, Md.
Harry F. Dotson, Room 26, Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.
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J. H. Whitlock, Department of Pathology, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.

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A. G. Boyd, Department of Agriculture, State Office Bldg., Sacramento, Calif.
H. E. Kingman, Jr., 26 W. 67th St., Chicago, Ill.
E. M. Lynn, 8216 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
James H. Steele, Department of Health, State Office Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.

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Harry F. Dotson, Room 26, Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.
C. E. Fidler, State Veterinarian, Springfield, Ill.

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- Charles W. Bower, *Chairman*, 3119 Stafford St., Topeka, Kan.
O. V. Brumley, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
James Farquharson, Colorado State College, Fort Collins, Colo.

(Committee continued on next page.)

Brig.-Gen. R. A. Kelser, Office of Surgeon General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.
A. W. Miller, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Diseases of Dairy Cattle

F. E. Walsh, *Chairman*, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
C. S. Bryan, Bacteriology Department, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.
T. H. Ferguson, 421 Broad St., Lake Geneva, Wis.
S. J. Roberts, New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, N. Y.
C. H. Seagraves, 1514 Washington St., Oregon City, Ore.
S. L. Stewart, 225 N. Pine St., Olathe, Kan.
Paul C. Underwood, Bureau of Animal Industry, National Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md.

Diseases of Beef Cattle

H. E. Kingman, Sr., *Chairman*, Wyoming Hereford Ranch, Cheyenne, Wyo.
N. J. Miller, Box 335, Eaton, Colo.
I. W. Moranville, Durant, Iowa.
J. K. Northway, Box 1373, Kingsville, Texas.
L. R. Vawter, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada.

Diseases of Sheep

E. C. McCulloch, *Chairman*, State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.
E. T. Baker, Moscow, Idaho.
Floyd Cross, 711 Mathews St., Fort Collins, Colo.
L. D. Frederick, Research Laboratory, c/o Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.
F. L. Schneider, 608 N. 11th St., Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Diseases of Swine

L. P. Doyle, *Chairman*, Department of Veterinary Science, Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, W. Lafayette, Ind.
Geo. A. Hawthorne, Clarinda, Iowa.
J. L. Jones, Blackburn, Mo.
T. L. Steenerson, Wilkinson, Ind.
B. B. White, Department of Agriculture, State Office Bldg. No. 1, Sacramento, Calif.

Diseases of Horses

John D. Gadd, *Chairman*, 707 York Road, Towson, Md.
J. L. Hopping, 1035 Marietta St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.
H. B. Treman, 517 4th St., Rockwell City, Iowa.
Geo. E. Van Tuyl, Paullina, Iowa.
J. E. Weinman, 2525 O St., Lincoln, Neb.

Diseases of Small Animals

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S. W. Haigler, 7645 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

E. C. Jones, Norden Laboratories, Lincoln, Neb.
M. L. Morris, Box 641, New Brunswick, N. J.

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M. Barker, Acting Veterinary Director General, Health of Animals Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.
Guillermo Quesada Bravo, Director General, Livestock Division, Department of Agriculture, Mexico, D. F.
W. W. Dimock, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.
Brig.-Gen. R. A. Kelser, Office of Surgeon General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.
A. W. Miller, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
John R. Mohler, 1620 Hobart St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
(Additional members are to be appointed representing other Inter-American countries.)

Diseases of Wild Animals in Captivity

L. J. Goss, *Chairman*, New York Zoological Park, 185th St. & Southern Blvd., New York, N. Y.
F. D. McKenney, 5009 Marlborough Drive, San Diego, Calif.
J. E. Shillinger, Highland, Howard County, Mo.

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M. Barker, Acting Veterinary Director General, Health of Animals Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.
O. V. Brumley, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
A. Eichhorn, 320 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.
A. W. Miller, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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Chas. B. Krone, Box 189, La Grange, Ill.

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- J. A. Barger, 311 U. S. Court House, Des Moines, Iowa.
- Cliff D. Carpenter, c/o Allied Mills, Inc., 717 Davis St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
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Research Council

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BACTERIOLOGY (IMMUNOLOGY AND BIOLOGIC THERAPY)—Edwards Records, University of Nevada. (1944)

BIOCHEMISTRY AND ANIMAL NUTRITION—George H. Hart, Division of Animal Husbandry, University of California. (1944)

LARGE ANIMAL MEDICINE—James Farquharson, Division of Veterinary Medicine, Colorado State College. (1944)

LARGE ANIMAL SURGERY—W. F. Guard, College of Veterinary Medicine, The Ohio State University. (1945)

PARASITOLOGY—E. W. Price, Zoological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. (1945)

PATHOLOGY—E. T. Hallman, Division of Veterinary Science, Michigan State College. (1944)

PHYSIOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY—H. H. Dukes, New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University. (1944)

POULTRY PATHOLOGY—C. A. Brandly, Regional Poultry Research Laboratory, East Lansing, Mich. (1945)

SMALL ANIMAL MEDICINE—M. L. Morris, New Brunswick, N. J. (1946)

SMALL ANIMAL SURGERY—C. F. Schlotthauer, Division of Experimental Medicine, Mayo Foundation. (1946)

VETERINARY HYGIENE—Chas. A. Mitchell, Animal Diseases Research Institute, Hull, Quebec. (1946)

VIRUS DISEASES—R. A. Kelser, Office of the Surgeon General, War Department. (1946)

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Global Ramifications of the AVMA

Exclusive of the Canadian provinces and the American territorial possessions, the AVMA has 64 active residential members in foreign countries. Of these, Chile has 10, Cuba, 10, and Mexico, 6. England, New Zealand, and Peru have 4 each and Scotland 3. The countries having 2 members each are Argentina, Colombia, Bermuda, British West Indies, India, and Thailand; and those with 1 member each are Brazil, Dutch Guiana, Venezuela, Union of South Africa, China, Egypt, Hungary, Ireland, and the Malay States.

Of the 42 honorary members, 18 are of foreign countries: France, 5; England, 2; Germany, 2; Sweden, 2; Japan, Norway, India, Austria, Hungary, Argentina, Holland, and Italy, 1 each.

The Association has 65 active members in insular and continental territories. These rank as follows: Philippines, 21; Hawaii, 18; Puerto Rico, 14; Canal Zone, 8; Alaska, 2, and Virgin Islands, 1.

Absentees among the group of larger nations are: Russia, Spain, Australia, and Turkey.

This glance into the Association's exotic connections is prompted by correspondence from many parts of the world showing an expanding interest in the North American veterinary service where the mastery of farm-animal diseases is the marvel of a global conflict.

The Cattle of India

Writes a soldier of the A.E.F. in India:—"The cattle here are a sorry, half-starved lot wandering through the streets everywhere, yet no one here would think of killing a cow (or bull); they're sacred. At some places they are so thick, you have to actually push them out of the way with your jeep. The penalty for killing one isn't funny. A native told me there is one cow for every two persons in India. Imagine the BAI eradicating foot-and-mouth disease out here."

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*Name on request

An' Related Topics

The Poilu of '43



A Platoon of the Fighting French in the March to Tunisia.
The Journal Salutes Them.

France

Uninformed, superficial, or biased critics of France stress, among other things, the numerous changes in its system of government during modern history, or as far back as when the ancestors of Mussolini raped Gaul and Britain and the forebears of Hitler sacked Rome. Compared with contemporary nations, France may seem to have been manifestly unstable. The well informed, however, do not gainsay that its shifting ways were the labor pains at the birth of human freedom. The quotient was "Liberté, Fraternité, Egalité" and the never-to-be-forgotten Marseillaise which represent the issues of World War II—the continuation, in essence, of the American and French Revolutions. Since raided by Julius Caesar, when yet unborn, France has suffered that man may be free. Freedom, culture, happiness, and care-free ways through the arts and sciences were never lost sight of. What country can claim more?

War Costs and War Material

The preparation for the present war began soon after France began to topple in 1940 and during the next three months more money was spent in preparation than during the entire twenty months' participation in World War I. By February, 1942, or nine months before Pearl Harbor, 20 billion dollars was spent in current war needs compared with less than 19 billion spent during all of the first European conflict up to Armistice Day. Reason: In 1917, the United States was not even prepared to spend money on needed war material. Happily for Uncle Sam in 1917, foreign countries (Britain, France, Italy, *et al.*) had engaged American manufacturers to produce war material for them and that material was what armed the legions we sent to Europe empty handed. Not an American cannon or shell, not a single airplane or

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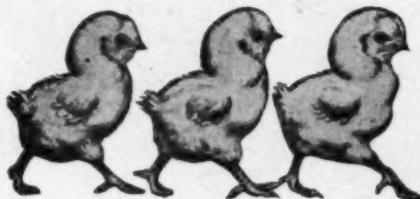
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An' Related Topics

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Coccidiosis of Poultry

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1000—Tablets	\$4.25
12—I pounds powder	5.40

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bomb, and but few muskets and bullets belonging to the American troops were used in the battles on the Western Front of 1918. We borrowed horses, mules, wagons and shootin' irons from our allies, and were marching on Sedan before our own matériel began to arrive "over there." The situation, thanks to over-ruling the will of the isolationists, is different in 1943. When the war is over and the inventory is taken, the grand strategy will have been not the four freedoms, not the good neighbor policy, but the determination to transform energy from peacetime to wartime pursuits.

The figures above written are taken from the Office of War Information, release of Dec. 8, 1942. They show why Hitler is not going to win World War II, why we'll take on the Japs when the time comes.

Horrendous Jungle Animals

Air Force, official publication of the War Department, debunks the notion that the tropics are teeming with terrifying fauna: man-eating tigers, pouncing lions, hungry crocodiles, poisonous snakes, and tarantulas. The terrors of the jungles are "strictly hokum", the reader is assured. When these are encountered, they run in one direction while the frightened Homo lams in the other. Big snakes (pythons, boa constrictors, and other crushers) do not attack man, and poisonous small snakes are not numerous. Many stinging insects are no more dangerous than the well-known hornet or bumble bee. "If you meet a big lizard, don't shun him. He's as good as chicken. None are poisonous." The real perils are the small biting insects, ticks and leeches, and contaminated water. Shun these. Some of them transmit dangerous microbes.

Registered pharmacists inducted into the army will henceforth serve in their professional capacity and may be commissioned as second lieutenants in the Medical Administrative Corps for the duration of the war and six months thereafter.—From *Merck's Report*.

Well defined action, indications and dosage

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An' Related Topics

Letter of a Veterinarian to His Son in the Army

Dear John:

I was thinking of sending a big, long letter to the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the government; to the farmers, farm block, and farm bureau; to the labor unions; to the humane societies; and to all of the people. The assumption is that a veterinarian has an advisory function to perform as well as keeping animal diseases controlled and patching up the sick and injured. I fixed up a flock of mangy sheep, got Tom Henley's necro in shape, and put three milk fever cases on their feet this morning to help Wickard's step-it-up program. While folks are raving about food, it's discouraging to see how little they know about where it comes from. I never thought much about it myself. That's why

I got you into engineering instead of veterinary medicine. Now I am realizing that health of farm animals is far-reaching. It's the nation's wealth and strength, everybody's welfare, and their physical fitness. The amount of food and other wartime needs coming out of animals is now commanding attention. It's easy to see that farm animals are precious things; to the United States, they are the source of its power. But, they are mighty vulnerable property. They are grievously dissipated by disease, and swiftly too, under misdirected measures.

We are beginning to understand the meaning of rationing. We've learned that food supply is capable of running short. Imagine your fate in the army had the bars been let down to the diseases of farm ani-

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Armour's N-S Powder is available from the Armour Veterinary Division. We suggest that you place your order promptly, as increasing demand for N-S Powder is already taxing our preparation facilities.

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Intestinal disorders due to over feeding of concentrates

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EAST ST. LOUIS - - - ILLINOIS

An' Related Topics

mals where so much table stuff comes from. Hog cholera, erysipelas, abortion and sterility, mastitis, mange and blackleg, anthrax, encephalitis, worm and insect parasites, tick fever in the South, poultry plagues and nutritional disorders alongside of the sporadic ailments and injuries, steal a lot of poundage—tons around here and millions all over. I tell you, John, and I hope you will pass it along, if these destroyers of food hadn't been mastered, the sequel would have been an impoverished people and stunted industries. There could never have been a powerful United States with these enemies of higher life running amok. Shall I stand by and watch these enemies loosed by meddling officials or stand up and tell the world all I've learned about their presence, their potentiality, and the danger of dislocating their scientific control?

I'm writing this letter to advise others

what the practice of veterinary medicine in the Cornbelt has taught me. We never stopped to figure that handling the animal diseases of this community requires a thorough knowledge of medicine. It is quite clear that no power Hitler can muster could be equal to the sweeping infections we stamp out every day.

It should not be necessary to say that if the above named diseases were not mastered, a prosperous, self-sufficient American population and its industries never would have developed. Yes, we keep them controlled but I think you ought to warn everybody that these diseases are just smouldering in combustible material ready to flare into terrifying flames if the veterinary service is not taken more seriously by government officials.

To take command of animal disease control, without full knowledge of its ways



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Determine how long it takes a good hand milker to milk a cow and then stop the mechanical milker in a little less than half of the hand milker's time. That is, if it takes five minutes to milk a large Holstein-Friesian, including stripping, the mechanical milker should be stopped in two minutes. The milking machine doesn't strip.—*Chas. Haasjes.*

An' Related Topics

obtained through education and experience, is not smart, and it won't work. Should the war cover up the more visible results of incompetent management, the damage may not be easy to repair after the war is over. I've watched farmers trying to get rid of Canada thistles and quack grass in the cornfields. Diseases in the barn are like that, with the difference that people stay hungry and factories close while the job's being done, and that takes a long while, perhaps a generation or two.

Your loving Dad.

Vitamin C in Pine Needles

Soviet botanists discovered during the siege of Leningrad that important amounts of vitamin C are contained in the pine needle. Widespread scurvy was prevented during the long siege of that city. Donnelly (*Science*, Aug. 6, 1943) is reminded by the Russian discovery that a detachment of early French explorers* of the New World were saved from scurvy by drinking a decoction of evergreen leaves (probably spruce) which was used by an Indian medicine man.

Planning new projects or reforming old ones is not as easy as fault finding, of which there is no shortage; e. g., with a big hog crop coming on and the corn crop none too promising, farmers are holding their 1942 corn. What would you do and how would you set the old corn loose? An alcohol maker says "Confiscate the stuff," while the food producers dissent. And so the story goes.

*"Pioneers of France in the New World" by Parkman, cited by Donnelly.

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